The New-York Times.

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THE MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

General Lee's Army Declines a Battle.

It Goes Southward on a 2:40 Gallop.

Continued Skirmishing by the Cavalry.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

Aquia Creek to be Our Future Base of Supplies.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The main force of the rebels were at Gordonsville yesterday and Monday morning, making two-fifty time to Richmond.

MEADE is encamped at Warrenton, replenishing supplies.

The separation of the railroad in Culpepper is abandoned, and Aquia Creek will be our main base of supplies.

Seventeen hundred muskets have been gathered as fragments of the recent fight, most of them bearing the Tower stamp, 1861, and all of them in a serviceable condition. Two of the cannon captured were 10-pounder Parrotts and two 12-pounder Napoleons, with caissons, limbers, and all complete.

A Union scout just from Richmond and other parts South, reports that Lee is actually in command of BRAGG'S army, and that BRAGG, though nominally chief, is LEE'S subordinate. He says it was decided a few days since, at a rebel Cabinet session, to abandon Virginia on the first intimation of an intention of MEADE to advance upon Richmond.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 10.

From information which reached Washington to-night, (the messenger leaving the Army of the Potomac at 10 o'clock this morning,) it appears that Gen. BURNSIDE yesterday reached a point two miles north of Culpepper, driving the rebel cavalry and infantry before him.

Gen. LEE'S headquarters Saturday night were at Brandy Station, on the Rappahannock. This refutes the belief current in some quarters that he had gone South to advise with BRAGG. Our army lay in line of battle all day yesterday, but LEE declined to accept the issue of an engagement.

Snow fell yesterday afternoon along the line of the mountains, covering the peaks of the Blue Ridge.

Gen. KILPATRICK occupied Pony Mountain yesterday afternoon. Last night he discovered a large area of camp fires south of the Rapidan, between Raccoon Ford and Rapidan Station, on the railroad. No fires of magnitude were discovered in and around Culpepper. This leads to the inference that LEE has declined to risk a general engagement in the open field, and withdrawn his forces, except a rear guard, to his former strong position. All the evidence tends to prove that Gen. MEADE has again out-generaled LEE, by leading him to believe it was his intention to move down the river opposite Fredericksburg, thus inducing the latter to weaken his front here to strengthen that point.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night says our line of battle crossed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to a point where it is supposed LEE has a full force on our front.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

PRISONERS DISPERSED OF.

The captured rank and file temporarily crammed into the Old Capitol Prison were sent yesterday to Point Lookout. Fifty-eight more prisoners were brought up to-day. All these prisoners will soon be *transmitted to Johnson's Island, on Sandusky, Lake Erie.* This would indicate that the resumption of exchanges is as far off as ever.

MR. CASEY WITHDRAWS.

Impressing exactions upon his care and labor, his business engagements, in Kentucky, entered into last Spring, have compelled Mr. CASEY to withdraw from the canvass for the Clerkship of the House.

CLEAR TRACK TO THE PACIFIC.

The Northern overland route to the Pacific is unobstructed. Commissioners sent out by Mr. DOLE to make treaties with the hostile Indian tribes, through whose territory the road passes, have succeeded with all of them.

DELINQUENT DETECTIVES.

EDW. STANLEY and Jos. SCOTT, detectives under Capt. ROGERS, for taking from M. O. MARKHAM, a Georgia refugee, fifteen hundred dollars and a diamond, are dismissed the service, have gotto disgorge, and will spend a penitential year at hard labor in the prison at Albany.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander P. G. WORDEN has been detached from ordnance duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Kansas*.

Lieut. E. F. DAVENPORT has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieut.-Commander PAUL SHIRLEY has been promoted to the rank of Commander in the Navy.

Lieut. BYRON WINSOR has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The reports from nearly all the Departments, as to the amount of money they will respectively require for the next fiscal year, have been received at the Treasury Department. Those of the War and Interior Departments will probably be sent in during the present week. This will enable the Secretary of the Treasury sooner than heretofore to make up his estimates for the consideration of Congress.

MINT APPOINTMENT.

JOHN G. BUTLER was to-day appointed chief coiner in the Philadelphia Mint, in the place of Mr. BOWMAN, resigned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Refugees—A Blockade Runner at Work—Military Executions.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 9.

About twenty-five refugees, men, women and children, mostly from Richmond, arrived here last evening. They came into our lines at Portsmouth, and had been several days upon their journey, having left Richmond on Tuesday last.

The propeller [illegible] Cape Fear, [illegible] arrived here [illegible] City, [illegible] Spaulding [illegible] of contraband goods, which [illegible] off as soon as she was [illegible] that while passing Fales Cape, twenty miles south of Cape Henry, Nov. 5, discovered a schooner of about 300 tons at anchor, discharging freight, and landing it in small boats. On discovering the propeller, they have up anchor, and proceeded about their affairs South, dropped anchor again, and it was soon commenced landing freight. It was nearly dark, and she was lost sight of.

The British corvette *Greyhound* hoisted the United States flag this morning, at 7 o'clock, and fired a salute, which was immediately answered by the water battery of the fortress.

GEORGE VANDALL and JAMES WEBB, of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, were executed at 11 o'clock this morning, for desertion near Portsmouth, Va.

IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Bragg's Army Reported to be Moving South—A Raid on Our Communications Threatened.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Georgia refugees just in report a considerable movement of BRAGG'S troops and stores southward.

The rebels are said to be evacuating the position before Chattanooga and retiring to Rome or Atlanta.

LONGSTREET is said to be organizing a large force for a raid on our line of communication at Bridgeport.

Twenty-two Paymasters, with $7,000,000, are engaged in paying the troops to the 1st of November.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt Seriously Threatened.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Nov. 2.

Advices from Fort Scott say that a courier arrived there on Friday night from Gen. BLUNT, bringing information that the rebels, under COCKRELL and SHELBY, eluded our forces, crossed the Arkansas River with 6,000 men, and were marching on BLUNT, who has 1,500 cavalry as an escort to an immense supply train for Fort Smith. Gen. BLUNT had refitted his train and made preparations for defence.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrival of Cotton at Cairo—Union Meeting at Little Rock, Ark.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The steamer *Wave* has arrived from Memphis with 476 bales of cotton for Cincinnati and 10 for Louisville. Her news is anticipated.

At a Union meeting held at Little Rock, Ark., on the 21st ult., resolutions were passed expressive of cordial support and loyalty to the United States, and pledging the utmost support to uphold the supremacy of the Government.

A number of spirited and loyal addresses were made, and a Committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Central Union Club.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The Legislature met in Jefferson City to-day and adjourned until to-morrow for want of a quorum.

News from below says JEFF. DAVIS is about to send commissions to notorious bushwhackers in Arkansas, to raise men to carry on a guerrilla warfare.

Gen. PRICE'S and MARMADUKE'S men are reported as having retreated to Texas.

From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Dates have been received from Hakodadi, Japan, up to Oct. 6.

The Prince of Nagasaki had issued orders that JALEFF HICE, a Japanese formerly of San Francisco, and the Japanese pilots who conducted the *Wyoming* to Simonizki, should be killed. One of these pilots was murdered soon afterward.

The Chief Minister and three other members of the cabinet had been dismissed because they were in favor of peace with the Christian nations.

The authorities ordered all foreigners to leave Nagasaki; the foreigners refused, and the Japanese Government resigned.

The Mikado had issued an order that no Daimio should purchase any foreign vessel.

Volunteering for the Mexican Army Illegal.

The following dispatch has recently issued from the State Department:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

To ——:

SIR: Your letter of the 20th inst., asking permission to raise 20,000 volunteers for the service of the Juarez Government in Mexico, has been received. In reply I have to inform you that no such permission can be given, as the proceeding would be in violation of a law of the United States. If it should be attempted, any one engaged therein will be prosecuted with all practicable diligence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Report of the Supervisors' Committee.

The following is the report of the Committee on Volunteering, as to the result of their visit to Washington:

The Special Committee on Volunteering made the following report:

That before entering on the active performance of their duties, your Committee deemed it necessary to consult with the War Department to learn whether the volunteers procured by the Board of Supervisors would be credited to the respective Congressional Districts in this county as part of the quota of the City and County of New-York under the late Proclamation.

HOSTE, SLUNT and TWEED went to Washington to make the following proposition to Secretary STANTON, viz.: "Will the volunteers procured in the United States army by the Board of Supervisors before Jan. 1 be accepted as a part of the quota of New-York City."

These gentlemen had an interview with Mr. STANTON and Provost-Marshal FRY. These officials accepted the proposition, and they have since received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1863.

Messrs. Hoste, Slunt, Tweed, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply to state that the Volunteers procured for the United States army by the Board of Supervisors in behalf of the County of New-York, before Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered into the service in accordance with the regulations of the War Department, will be accepted as a part of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under the late proclamation of the President, and be credited to the respective Congressional Districts in said County, viz. in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Your Committee would state that the action of the Board of Supervisors was highly commended by the War Department for its patriotism, and as evincing the determination of the citizens of New-York to aid and sustain the Government in crushing this wicked rebellion, and in vindicating the majesty of the law. The Constitution of the United States must be upheld. It is the true chart of our liberties. Its provisions, obediently observed and conscientiously enforced, will promote the best interests of the country. In the present emergency, the Government wants men more than money, and your Committee are well satisfied that, under the revenue bill passed by the Board of Supervisors, the County of New-York will have her full quota of volunteers to fill the ranks of our army, now fighting for the preservation of a Government which influences the liberties of the world, and offers its protection to the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations. The County of New-York has furnished men and means for the suppression of this rebellion far exceeding its proportion, and is again ready to show its devotion to the Union, against all enemies on either hemisphere.

ORISON BLUNT,
WM. E. STEWART,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WM. M. TWEED.

The report was accepted.

Government Bonds.

TREASURY, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The sales of "Five-Twenties" to-day amounted to $1,847,450, one-half in the West, principally in Ohio and Indiana. The local sales in Philadelphia [illegible]

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

A Tribute to Mr. Chase's Financial Abilities.

Lamar Betrayed for His Business Overtures to Fernando Wood.

The Atlantic Telegraph and the Plans of Great Britain.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE FINANCES COMPARED.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The slow depreciation of Federal currency is one of the most remarkable phenomena of this extraordinary war. Contrasting the market prices of Confederate cotton and of Federal money gives a true picture of Mr. CHASE'S command with Mr. CHASE'S financial skill. We cannot contrive for the present disparity of financial ability between the two peoples, or countries, by supposing that ours were wholly agricultural, quite unprepared and unskilled in the art of finance; while, with our commercial antagonists, it had long been a subject of serious and successful study. Giving full thought to the subject since hostilities began, our people—even our best legislators—seemed to be relied that the South possessed some one great financial statesman, with a plan for meeting the financial emergency; and it is certainly strange that they have discovered their confidence has been signally misplaced.

The causes which have depreciated Confederate currency are very well known, and it is equally well known that they might have been, to a great extent, avoided. This depreciation is no growth of despondency, for France did not enter upon her career of glory and triumph against a whole world in arms until after a total ruin of her financial system.

The circumstances and expedients by which a similar depreciation in Federal money has been avoided are not well known in the South, owing to our imperfect knowledge of actual occurrences at the North, but they may be safely inferred with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

But it is not to be denied that the Federal Secretary of the Treasury has conducted the finances of his Government with extraordinary ability. To check the speculation in specie, and to crush all adventurous gambling at the Stock Exchange, he has constantly kept fifty millions of gold in the hands of skillful operators in Wall-street to "bear" the market at the first symptoms of every merely speculative rise. With this powerful regulator constantly operating it is impossible for gold to rise except from the legitimate effect of supply and demand. Indeed, the effect of so heavy an amount of capital brought to bear upon one point, and that the financial centre of the North, is to keep gold at an abnormal price; several per cent. below its instrinsic value.

But there are other expedients, very effective, which Mr. CHASE has adopted to prevent the depreciation of his Treasury notes. He vigorously avoids the policy of paying out notes of currency in discharge of every obligation of the Government. Why should a contractor, having a claim upon the Treasury of a hundred thousand or a million of dollars, be paid in circulating notes? Very often he would prefer to receive payment in bonds at once; and this choice might have been enforced by making it an article of the contract that he should receive bonds rather than notes of circulation. So a Quartermaster, going to a farmer for corn and forage to the amount of a few hundred dollars, might have instructions to give an order then upon some depository of the Treasury for bonds rather than be required to pay for supplies in notes. Even considerable payments in notes of circulation, for forage, horses of cavalry, or other material, might also be made, securing twelve months or other time to the Government in making payment, a credit only contributes in so far as it postponed the evil day of still further inflating the currency by continual floods of Treasury notes.

All these expedients, and many others of similar character looking to the same object, have been assiduously practiced by the Federal Secretary of the Treasury. He has run up a great debt without commensurately flooding the North with a redundant currency. The consequence has been very marked; for, whereas the Federal war debt exceeds two thousand millions of dollars, and that of the Confederacy has not reached one thousand millions, yet Confederate currency is at a discount of ten or twelve for one on gold, while the Federal currency is at less than two for one.

Prices of all things have risen at the North in consequence of an inflated currency, *but inasmuch as this inflation has been manifestly restrained by fact, recently and still, prices have not appreciated the enormous rates which are prevalent at the South.* As it is lawful to learn whatever may be possible from an enemy, may we not hope that Mr. HENNESSY and Mr. HOTZE will take a few hints in the practical departments of finance from such consummate adepts in this intricate business as the public enemy?

BLEEDING BRIGHTER, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Apparently strange days it seem that we are never aware of the wealth of the abandoned sections until they are abandoned, and then we suddenly wake up to the fact that the Yankees are foraging with ease and comfort in a country which, it was supposed, we had deserted because it could not sustain life. Who *knew, for instance, of the immense resources of* Loudoun County before the retreat from Manassas? Who thought that Eastern North Carolina was the Egypt of the Confederacy before the taking of Roanoke Island? Who estimated the millions of pounds of bacon stored away between Petersburg and Suffolk before the country was virtually given up to the Yankees? Who appreciated the fertility of the Northern Neck until the Lincoln raiders commenced running to and fro through that peninsula, and "bearing their bloodgorged spoils to the Rappahannock? Who imagined East Tennessee as other than a ragged, mountainous country, which could feed neither friend nor foe? Who, even now, justly prizes the importance of the salines and lead mines of Southwestern Virginia? Who sees the necessity of drawing to the supplies of the south side in case the Yankees should try as they sometimes will, that last easiest line to Richmond? Everybody, not everybody, certainly not the Commissary-General.—Once is Mr. Forsight—after sight, "says a comic poet of antiquity; and sensible men everywhere in the Confederacy are weary of "wooly, wooed thought," and disgusted with fertile effectthought on the part of those whose business it is to see expected and only with the resources of the country, but also with the manner in which those resources are distributed.

MESSRS. G. R. LAMAR AND FERNANDO WOOD.

The letter of Mr. G. R. LAMAR to FERNANDO WOOD, proposing a joint stock blockade running undertaking, which first saw the light in the columns of the TIMES, has been republished in the Southern papers, and has created great excitement. The Richmond Examiner, of Nov. 2, says:

"This letter was republished in many other Southern papers, but with scarcely more expression of interest in it than yesterday's serious forgery copied from a Yankee journal. To the conservation, however, of those who were thus ready to suggest a defense for one of the aristocratic money Kings of the Cotton States, Mr. G. R. LAMAR has, with a barefaced audacity that neither wealth, position, or the native impudence of vulgarity can support, published an acknowledgement in the Savannah papers that the letter is entirely genuine, and attempted a defense not only of public sentiment, but of the laws of his country, and those of honor and civilization everywhere. * *

The letter of G. R. LAMAR, which we have quoted above, is of far more importance than any personal issues which he may choose to make out of it. It is a melancholy instance of the infirmity of a certain class in the South. That class is composed of certain heavy capitalists, chiefly in the cotton States, rich by accident, but of coarse, greedy nature, who, at the beginning of the war, were for monopolizing all the patriotism of the country, and furious in advocating hostilities, who now, when the best portion of our people are fighting to defend them in the retirement of their homes, are coolly counting their gains in the blood and ashes of this war, and enriching themselves at the overshadowing pinge of the Yankee.

This class of plutocratic pretenders is well illustrated by G. R. LAMAR; in public, the incandescent patriot, but in reality the coquetting of FERNANDO WOOD, and the proposer of a bribe to SEWARD out of the profits of a reasonable commerce and one designed infamous by all international law. Thousands who welcome FERNANDO WOOD of the unerring instinct of scoundrelism, will spurn at the mention of LAMAR, who, in the [illegible]

OUR EUROPEAN MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

The steamship *Adriatic*, of the Galway line, with English journals to the 28th inst., and Irish dates to the 29th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news was forwarded by telegraph from St. John's, N. F., but we extract the following from our files:

The American War.

THE CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.

From the London Times, Oct. 26.

The sudden retreat of the Army of the Potomac northward was forced on Gen. MEADE by the superior number of the Confederates.

The retreat of the Federals was so hurried that they had to make the sacrifice of a heated array, even without a battle. They could not carry away their heavy guns and cumbrous baggage, but at Gainesville they burnt everything that could not be readily moved. This manifest, more than it expresses, wing it has to be done by an invading army retreating on the line by which it had advanced. It proves that the army is disheartened and virtually defeated without fighting. Heavy reinforcements have now been ordered to the support of Gen. MEADE, but unless they are very near at hand time will hardly be allowed for them to arrive before the inevitable engagement. The city of Washington may need some prompt in self-defence, yet whether any large portion of the garrison of Baltimore could be spared is doubtful. The "loyalty" of Maryland requires a strong Federal force to sustain it. What troops there may be even in New-York are almost too distant for the present emergency, so suddenly has the blow fallen.

In Maryland operations in Tennessee and Virginia the Confederates have thus displayed a degree of military skill and a power of combining their forces that the Federals have never been able to attain. The strategies of Gen. LEE and Gen. BRAGG, in Georgia and Northern Virginia, were more than four hundred miles apart in a straight line. Yet they co-operated with and supported each other with as much celerity as if they were engaged in one operation. A whole corps has been taken from one and added to the other with facility as great as if the main bodies had only been separated by the distance of a day's march. The immense advantage of railroads for the purposes of war has never yet been so signally proved as by the transfer of LONGSTREET'S corps from Virginia to Tennessee, to aid in the defeat of ROSECRANS, and back again, to enable LEE to make this strategic co-operation. The troops thus twice moved from point to point must have traversed more than a thousand miles of road; some of the railway lines they took being circuitous. The possession of these lines has been an immense advantage to the Southerners, but it requires great strategical ability to turn even advantages to account. LEE and LONGSTREET could not refer to any operations of ancient war for precedents. To weaken our army in the face of an enemy of equal force, to strengthen another five hundred miles distant, was hardly within the resources of our military science. It has not only been done, but repeated, and both movements have been successful. It is a remarkable achievement, and its importance is singularly illustrated by a complete contrast with it. BURNSIDE was dispatched to reinforce ROSECRANS as soon as Longstreet's movement was ascertained. But the Federal General had no railway lines to move by. He struggled on through a country either roadless, or ill-provided with the means of communication. He could not arrive in time to prevent the disaster of Chattanooga, was intercepted in the attempt, and his whole force sole for little in the present case of the war in Tennessee. The engagement he executed to have fought near Greeneville has only resulted in a heavy loss, to be added to that of the battle of Chickamauga, without visibly improving the position of ROSECRANS, who is almost besieged among the mountains. He has a numerical army in his front, which can harass him by its artillery and yet avoid a battle, while strong bodies of cavalry are in his rear cutting off his communications and intercepting his supplies. It is a speculation whether he will have to capitulate or retreat. The former appears the more probable alternative. The Confederates have been able, it is said, to destroy the railways and cut the telegraph lines at several points between Chattanooga and Nashville, and they have taken a whole train of three hundred wagons, containing ammunition and supplies for the Federals, a heavy loss to an army beset in front and rear.

AN OPPOSITE VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 26.

To make an offensive movement against the army of MEADE, close to its base, and posted behind its intrenchments, whilst the armies of BRAGG and LONGSTREET are unable to distinguish ROSECRANS from Chattanooga, or BURNSIDE from Knoxville, is so inconsistent with ordinary principles as to baffle all attempts at explanation. If Gen. LEE hoped to attack MEADE before he reached his intrenchments he seems to have failed. Gen. MEADE had nothing to gain by delivering a battle in the centre of Virginia, and he wisely declined the challenge. Having reached the selected field of battle, he will, no doubt, be ready to receive his assailant.

The Annexation Idea Opposed.

Paris (Oct. 24) Correspondence of London News.

M. GUERROULT, Deputy for Paris, takes notice in the *Opinion Nationale* of the rumored intention to annex Mexico to France, and opposes the project most vehemently. *He says that instead of the 30,000 French troops which now occupy but a small part of Mexico, at least 100,000 would be required to hold the country in subjection.* To show that this estimate is not extravagant, he observes that 100,000 men were actually employed in Algeria for many years, although the area of the country is eight or more times less than that of Mexico. In this provision he leaves out of the question the probable case of war with the United States, but if only thirty thousand filibusters and volunteers were sent annually to help JUAREZ in keeping up a guerrilla warfare, *he thinks that a third of the French troops would be absorbed in making head against them.* To put the case shortly in an economical point of view, *he says that France has already spent two* hundred millions to get back sixty; and that if she continues the occupation to get back the two hundred, she must spend a milliard. He calls for the withdrawal of the army of occupation without delay.

The Latest Continental News.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.

A Stockholm journal reports a recent speech of the King of Denmark, in which he declared his readiness, in case of his States being overpowered by Germany, to start a Republic, to consist of the Danish Isles. The King said: "I will descend from the throne to proclaim the Republic. I am convinced that no people in Europe is more fitted for the Republican scepter than my dear Danish people."

In Hungary the loss arising from the partial or total failure of the crops of hay, wheat, maize, barley, rye and rapeseed is estimated at £10,000,000.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

The mission of Marshal NEY to St. Petersburgh is presumed to be a last attempt on the part of the Emperor NAPOLEON to persuade the Czar ALEXANDER to grant the Poles the concessions which the diplomacy of Europe has hitherto failed to obtain from him. It is, however, surmised that the Emperor of the French would not be displeased, or greatly disappointed, if the Poles maintained themselves in moderation.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Empress is expected to arrive to-day at Toulon. The *France* of this evening notices, with regret, England and Austria's want of decision with regard to Poland. France, it continues, has clearly defined her views, and for the efficacious form of united action she waits for England and Austria to come to an understanding.

The *Nation* says we have reason to believe that M. FOULD'S report will state that but for the Mexican expedition the Budget would show a large surplus.

The *Times* of this evening specifies a rumor that the Emperor had invited the Queen of Spain to visit France in the ensuing Spring.

It is said that Marshal NEY will go to St. Petersburgh on an extraordinary mission during the absence of the Duke de Montebello.

The Strike in the Charlestown Navy-yard.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

About 1,500 Navy-yard workmen assembled on Bunker Hill to hear the report of their Committee sent to confer with the Commodore of the yard. They reported that the Commodore said his instructions from Washington were that the men should go to work at sunrise whenever there were but ten working hours between sunrise and sunset, and he could not go behind that order; also that he had appointed a committee to inquire into the operations of the outside yards, and would communicate the result to Washington. He said he would receive such men as would come to work at roll-call in the morning. The workmen, however, decided that they would not work except under the system of hours heretofore constituting a day's work. Of the 3,000 men employed in the yard, only 500 continue at work.

It is rumored that a general strike is contemplated in the iron establishments in South Boston and other parts of the city.

BEECHER'S FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

Breakfast Speech at Manchester.

Discussion of the American Question.

On Saturday morning the Union and Emancipation Society entertained Rev. H. W. BEECHER at breakfast at the Albion Hotel, Manchester. The company included a large number of gentlemen of the neighborhood and from a distance. The Mayor of Rochdale took the chair, and there were present among others, Professor F. W. Newman, Mr. J. G. Dyer, Mr. Herten, (Dublin,) Rev. Dr. Massie, Mr. Powell, Taylor, Rev. T. G. Lee, Mr. Ernest Jones, Rev. Dr. Parker, &c. Letters of apology for absence had been received from Mr. Bright, M. P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., Mr. T. Carter, M. P., Mr. Cockburn, M. P., Mr. C. Robertson, (Liverpool,) Mr. Buchanan, McLaren, Professor Newth and Professor H. D. Rogers.

Mr. P. Taylor moved a resolution expressive of thanks and good wishes to Mr. BEECHER and sympathy with Americans for the maintenance of constitutional Government in America.

Mr. PARKER, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution. He regretted that Lord BROUGHAM, the man who claimed to be the very prince of Abolitionists, should recently have stood up to pronounce the words of unprincipled sympathy with the rebels. [Groans and cheers.] It was time the Anti-Slavery party should cease to be bullied even by a Lord Brougham. [Cheers.]

The resolution was passed with enthusiasm.

Mr. BEECHER arose to return thanks, and was enthusiastically cheered. He said, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I wish I could say "ladies and gentlemen." [A Voice—The ladies are represented by the gentlemen.] No man can ever represent a woman. [Boisterous laughter and cheers.] It gives me great joy to stand here this morning, to a room myself in some sense a convert, for while I have seen in England, even more perhaps than you will think of prejudice and misconception, I have been made sensible of some prejudices and much misconception in myself. I have gained the victory over my own past impressions, and am prepared to admit something that I have constantly denied to Englishmen of my own congregation in speaking of their native land. [Cheers.] I have been called to speak on a question which is simply the total question of human society, for there is nothing in political economy, philosophy, human right, or whatever can spring out of this wonderful being, man, in society that is not involved directly or indirectly in the great American struggle. So far, then, from speaking extemporaneously, the only thing I have exhausted is myself. [Laughter.] Speaking as a stranger among you, I am not always exactly cognizant of the needs and requisitions of my audience, nor are the reports which have appeared of my speeches authoritatively issued by me shall have passed under my revision. The first and last note of my whole progress in England has been the use of my information to promote a better understanding and a lasting peace between these two nations. [Cheers.] Even in cases where I have brought up matters in which your judgment and mine still differ, it was not so much to go back and argue them upon the merits of the questions as it was to put you in possession of the American stand point.

THE TRENT CASE.

The London *Daily News*—a paper to which I should be glad to express the great obligations of American citizens—[cheers]—if it were not afraid it might be employed against it to diminish its influence with Britons—["no, no,"]—that paper, in a friendly spirit, criticised my utterances on the Trent affair. The writers did not specify what were my mistakes; but I want now to state how we Americans looked at that transaction. Never the purpose of putting ourselves right and you wrong, but to ask you to consider whether you would not in our situation have felt as we did. An American naval vessel, by accident, if there be such things as accidents, arrested an English mail steamer, and took from it two men who represented themselves as ambassadors from the so-called Confederate Government to the Courts of England and France. The tidings spread across America as quick as lightning could flash, and for a day or two the universal feeling was "Here's a stupendous joke!" Everybody laughed. It struck the national feeling of the comic that the embassies of these men to St. James' and the Tuileries should have ended up in Fort Lafayette; laughter and there was a feeling of immense good nature and even jollity. After two or three days some lawyer men began to inquire in the papers, "What is the law on this subject?" We began to draw down our faces, and say, "Sure enough there is an England, and she will have a word to say. What, then, is the law?" The result was, our papers began to be filled with English precedents, and there was a universal conviction that we had acted accordingly. [Cheers.] That conviction is yet unchanged, and never will be changed, because it was the fact. [Cheers.] But I had the opportunity of knowing, from my position, both as a preacher, lecturer and editor, that the feeling of the people was, "We are going to do what is right now, whatever it is. If we are in the wrong, we shall concede this matter; but if we are in the right, we will not budge an inch." And the moment the information came to our shores of these facts, Mr. SEWARD addressed a confidential communication to Mr. ADAMS, instructing him to read the same to Earl RUSSELL, the purport of which was, that this had not been done with the privity or assent of the American Government, who were prepared, on the statement of England's wishes, to settle this matter amicably. The letter being confidential, Mr. ADAMS scrupulously avoided speaking of it; but it leaked out, nevertheless, that there had been a communication from the American Government to the English, and everybody was asking what was in nature. The communication having been read, I think, on the 10th of December, it would be about the 25th that the London *Post*, which is supposed to be a semi-official organ, declared that there had been a communication, but that it had nothing to do with the *Trent* affair—and whereas it was a communication expressly on *that, and nothing else. To this hour that paper has never explained nor retracted that malicious and deliberate falsehood.* [Cheers.] But even before that message came, and before the Britisg Government had heard what we had to say, orders had issued that British troops should repair to Canada, and the navy and dock yards were put upon double labor. England had never shown want of prompitness and vigor; but I believe you will see no other case in English history in which a misunderstanding between two ships of two nations has been treated with similar precipitancy. As to what took place on the other side, I am alleged to have been all wrong when I said the American Government showed instant disposition to make reparation, because, on the other hand, we heaped honors on Capt. WILKES all through the nation. When we thought we were right, we did; but after we found out by the disposition of our own Government that we were wrong, can you point me an instance in which we undertook to reverse the decision by showing attention to Capt. WILKES? As to whether we did not use all possible speed, let us see what were the facts. Mr. SEWARD wrote to the English Government saying we were prepared to settle the matter satisfactorily; and awaiting the English decision, many days we ought not, we have waited, but given up the case instantly. But there were two doctrines as to the rights of Governments over contraband of war in neutral vessels. From 1807, certainly till 1813, and I know not how much longer, the British doctrine was that you had a right to condemn a neutral vessel without bringing her into a prize Court. That was the British practice down to within a few years. I think the last recognized case—I won't undertake to say it is the last case—is that in which England acted on the American doctrine, when they took a Russian vessel and condemned her in an English Court because she was bringing the crew of a wrecked Russian vessel from Japan home. That is the first instance I know of of acting on American doctrine by the English Government or navy. Now, when Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. ADAMS he stood here. Here is the old British doctrine, which they have never given us technically, and here is the American. Which, then, is the British Government going to take? If their own, we have committed no offence. If our doctrine, evidently we must wait for them to make their own election. I ask you, then, was there not a courteous and just reason for waiting till the overture should come from the English Government, instead of from each as to what should be done in the case of these men? [Cheers.] All these facts are perfectly known to our people, and I ask you not to renew this old question, but to understand that if you had been Americans, you would have felt as they felt. [Hear, hear.] Although we were much surprised when Mr. SEWARD issued his decision, it concluded us from that moment. I do not remember any newspaper in that land of newspapers; I remember no assembly in that land of popular assemblies; nor any pulpit, nor any private conversation, nor an individual that ever spoke against the decision of our Government. [Cheers.] To be sure, we had been mistaken, and we had to turn face about instantly. It is not a very easy thing for a nation to turn about. [Hear.] We had assumed this question was going to be settled on British precedents. Mr. SEWARD said—"No, they prefer it on our precedents; so it shall be." And the moment we heard it we said, so it should be, no matter what it required us to undo or undo. [Cheers.]

THE FISCAL QUESTION IN AMERICA.

Well, gentlemen, I am informed I have been widely misrepresented by general papers. [Laughter.] and I

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2177, 2179, 2181, 2163, 2168, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2189, 2205, 2206, 2208, 2212, 2217, 2219, 2227, 2229, 2231. *Part II.*—No. 79 Duane-street. Nos. 2203 and 677½ added to the calendar of Tuesday.

GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 577, [illegible]

[illegible]

An Old Suit—Strange Conflict of Evidence.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Frederick Houck vs. *Peter D. Braisted and John D. Averill.*—This action was commenced in 1856, to recover on three promissory notes of $100 each, alleged to have been made by defendant Braisted, indorsed by defendant Averill, and delivered to plaintiff in December, 1855. The defense was that the notes in question were signed and delivered in the presence of Samuel Teen, and elsewhere, and delivered as sum of enhancement, for the purpose of enabling the plaintiff to carry out his business. On the other hand both defendants contended that they never dealt or transacted any part of the transaction, and that they never had any conversation with the plaintiff, nor had they ever any business transactions with the plaintiff. The evidence also showed that defendant Averill was living, and doing business, in Brooklyn, and that the plaintiff came to the residence of Samuel Teen, and elsewhere, and delivered the

probably have been accepted by three-fourths of the Contents in interest, if made before the Expedive hostilities and close sales which have since occurred were instituted. It had already been accepted by a number of them as low made. But others preferred to await the pending decision of the Supreme Court of this City, which was yesterday rendered, from the full bench, in favor of damages to the extent of principal and nine years' interest of all the Money paid for the so-called fraudulent Certificates and Transfers of Stock, made in wrong of the Company by their own duly commissioned and authorized President and Transfer Agent. The case, as thus decided, will probably be appealed to the Court of last resort at Albany by the New-York and New-Haven Company, and the question to be weighed and determined by the defrauded stockholders between this date and Monday next, 14th inst., is, whether they will accept one share for two or abide the issue of the award of damages and interest to the extent of the Money which they originally paid for or advanced upon the fictitious Certificates in dispute.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the month of October were:

Passengers	$92,007 19	Mail	$3,000 32
Freight	143,666 50	Express	1,411 07
Total			$240,075 08
Same time last year			356,760 76

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending Nov. 7.	For the week ending Nov. 8, 1862.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	25,136	725,150
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	20,141	504,032
Total tons	45,277	1,229,181

For the same period last year:

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	24,920	542,377
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	22,715	519,628
Total tons	47,635	1,062,005

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) were to the value of $2,339,082, against $2,215,610 same week last year, and $2,262,119 the corresponding week of 1861.

The weekly statements of the Philadelphia Banks show the following changes:

Increase of Loans	$532,266
Increase of Specie	2,807
Decrease of Deposits	202,874
Increase of Circulation	3,227
Decrease of United States Notes	965,329

WM. S. MARTIN, Esq., has been appointed Secretary of the People's Fire Insurance Company, in place of WM. P. UNDERHILL, who has resigned.

WM. P. UNDERHILL, Esq., has been appointed Secretary of the East River Fire Insurance Company, in place of THOS. PALMER, resigned.

The Public Debt.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Croakers, secesh sympathizers, Englishmen generally and timid men of all sorts have of late so grossly exaggerated the increasing debt of the United States, &c., that I have strung together a few comparisons with the condition of Great Britain about the year 1813, when her French wars ended:

Population of the States in the Union	21,000,000
Population of Great Britain and Ireland in 1811	18,000,000
Average annual exports of United States products and plain, unchanged since secession	$270,000,000 to $300,000,000
Average annual exports of Britain and her products and manufactures, foreign and colonial, for six years before 1815, about	$100,000,000
National debt of United States on 30th Sept., 1861, N. Y. increases at the rate of one six months ending 30th Sept., 1863	1,000,000,000
National debt of Great Britain in 1815, $840,000,000 (£168,000,000)	4,000,000,000
Supposing our debt as above included $500,000,000 legal tenders, the annual interest payable after 1866, (in gold,) will be	30,000,000
Interest and management of British debt in 1815 (£30,000,000 in paper,)	150,000,000

Thus in population, in industrial and exportable products, and in interest on the public debt, we are and shall still be eleven months hence better off than England was in 1815.

And furthermore, our wealthy bankers in the European trade generally have large balances in Europe (equivalent to deposits of gold in Bullion) to be brought home as soon as there is a reasonable certainty of the war ending soon. Whereas, the people of England had no foreign country available for a deposit of their money to avoid depreciation of currency.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal items of Produce since our last have been: 14 bbls. Ashes, 13,625 bbls. Flour, 1,224 bbls. and 1,157 bags Corn Meal, 78,611 bushels Wheat, 15,725 bushels Corn, 11,277 bushels Barley, 6,004 bushels Peas, 107,293 bushels Oats, 2,073 pkgs. Provisions and 517 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at rising prices, including Pots, at $6 37½, and Pearls at $8 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock very light.

BREADSTUFFS—Western Yellow is in moderate demand at 60c.@62c. ⅌ bu.

CANDLES—Continue in fair demand at full rates, including Adamantines at 19c.@20c.; plain Sperm at 43c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c. ⅌ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in limited request, at drooping prices.

COAL—Has been active and firm, as previously quoted.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand, and held firmly. We quote Java at 30c.@40c.; Ceylon, 24c., Rio, 30c.@33c. with sales of 7,000 bags; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31½c.@32½c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 16,898 bags; sales, 9,870 bags. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 62,254 pkgs., including 37 hogsheads, 49,639 bags Rio and Santos, 8,053 bags Ceylon, 6,276 bags Maracaibo, 19,469 bags St. Domingo, 400 bags Laguayra, and 244 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

Nov. 7, Baltimore, bags	4,900
Nov. 10, New-York, bags	46,637
Grand total, bags	50,537

COPPER—Refined ingot is in brisk request and quoted buoyant at 34c.@34½c., some holders asking 35c.@35½c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are moderately inquired for at previous figures.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand to-day, at easier and irregular prices. Middlings, 84c.@85c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 800 bales.

DYEWOODS—Stocks are light, while the demand is fair, especially for Fustic and Logwood. We now quote: Fustic, $27@$35; Jamaica Logwood, $19@$20; St. Domingo do. at $22@$23; Honduras do., $21@$22 ⅌ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Stocks are much reduced; the demand is generally good; prices favor sellers.

FEATHERS—Are quiet, but firm. Good to prime Live Geese 54c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in less request, at from $4 45@$4 50 ⅌ cwt. Mackerel are in moderate demand and steady, including No. 1's at $14 75@$15 50; No. 2 at $9@$10 50; No. 3 at $6@$6 50. Pickled Salmon are quiet at $22@$23 for No. 1's ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring are less secure at $6 75 for inferior Shenadaien, to $8 25 for choice Labrador. ⅌ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair request, at 40c.@44c. for scaled, and 30c.@34c. for No. 1. ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy, to-day, and holders have been unable to make large sales, even though willing to concede 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. The low grades are in very limited request, both for shipment and on speculation. A moderate inquiry prevails for the higher grades, which, being in light supply, are least depressed. Sales, since our last, 25,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 45@$5 60; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 05@$6 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 45 @$5 55
Extra State	5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75 @ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship's brands	7 10 @ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 60 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri	7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at uniform prices. Sales, since our last 1,400 bbls. at $7 10@$7 75 for poor to good superfine; $7 80@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $6 10@$6 65 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $5 60@$5 50 for superfine ⅌ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in light supply and good demand at $3 25 for Jersey, $5 20@$5 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 60 for Fairfax, $5 65 for Brandywine, and $5 85 for Atlantic Mills. ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand at $2 25@$2 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in moderate demand and quite firm.

FRUIT—The inquiry is fair for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 25@$4 50, and bunch do. at $4@$4 10 ⅌ box. Currants 15½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and prices have declined 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel—the market closing heavily. The demand has been limited for all purposes. Sales since our last, 126,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 30; Amber Western at $1 29@$1 30, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $1 20@$1 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Genesee at $1 30@$1 39; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 32@$1 37 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, and to prime holders, here and there, have fallen off, while have receded 1c.@1c. ⅌ bushel, closing lower. Sales of 100,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 25 for Mixed Western in store and afloat, and $1 30 for Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal at $1 20@$1 25, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy, being in less demand to-day. We quote Canada at 82c.@83½c.; Western, 83c.@84c.; State at 83c.@84c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 78,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in moderate demand, at $1 35@$1 50 ⅌ bushel, as to malt, 6,700 bushel. Barley Malt at $1 40@$1 60 ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are inactive but steady. We quote the former at $1 16@22c.; and the latter at 15c.

HAY—North River continues active and buoyant, at $1 15@$1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs., with a small stock in market.

HEMP—Manilla is in demand, and is firm at 12½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds continue inactive at former quotations.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request and quoted firm.

HOPS—Are in less demand, and rather heavy at 20c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 10c.@22c. for last year's crop, according to quality. ⅌ lb.

IRON—The demand is mainly for Scotch Pig, prices of which are very firm. We quote: Scotch Pig at $42 50@$45; No. 1 American at $38@$39; English Bar, common Sizes, delivered $65@$70 ⅌ ton; Russian Sheet, 17c.@18c., English do., 24c.@27½c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continues in fair demand at $1 62½ ⅌ M.

LIME—Is in fair request at rising prices; Common Rockland, at $1 30; Glen's Falls Lump at $1 50; Rockland Lump, at $1 40; and Jonia, at $1 60 ⅌ bbl.

LEAD—Pig continues in limited demand at $6@$6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Sheet, 12c.; Bar, 11c. ⅌ lb.

NAILS—Are in moderate demand, including Cut at 5c. and Clinch at 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are moderately inquired for, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 15 ⅌ gallon; Rosin, $4@$4 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar, $4@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.; Crude Pitch, $3@$3 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand to-day; prices have been somewhat depressed. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 15; do. Sperm at $1 82½@$1 85; Bleached Winter Sperm at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, $1 20@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at 90c.@$1 40; City Red, 75c.@77½c.; Olive at $1 20@$2 ⅌ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50, and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 20c.@22c.; Refined do., 51c.@53c., free, and 40½c.@42c., in bond, ⅌ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. Tyrrell notices thus: "The market has recovered somewhat from the extreme depression which prevailed at the date of our last advices, and a fair business has been transacted; the effect of our serious decline upon the European markets has yet to be seen, however, and various are the views expressed in relation thereto. A few anticipate a decline in the principal European ports to as low a point as prevailed last Spring, while others again are sanguine that our decline had been foreseen in Europe, and has already been discounted. Crude Oil is firm at 20c.@20½c., Refined, in bond, is not freely offered, and we quote it firm markets at 42c.@45c. The home trade are buying sparingly at 52c.@55c., duty paid. The stock on the 1st inst., as officially announced, was Crude, 34,196 bbls.; Refined, 103,002 bbls.; Naptha, 4,614 bbls.; Residuum, 1,360 bbls. Total stock Nov. 1, 142,992 bbls. Total stock Oct. 1, 151,163 bbls. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week, and since Jan. 1: Receipts of Petroleum for the week, 15,651 bbls.; since Jan. 1, 630,764 bbls.; exports of Petroleum for the week, 10,210 bbls.; since Jan. 1, 376,623 bbls."

NAVAL STORES MARKET, WEEK ENDING NOV. 9.—The market has been very quiet the past week. The only transactions are sales of 250 bbls. Sperm landed in Boston and delivered here, at $1 40 ⅌ gallon; and 100 bbls. Whale at $1 10 ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 9, 1863	61,704	59,613	446,100
Same time last year	51,237	59,787	670,050

(Whalemen's Shipping List.

OIL CAKE—Continues in moderate demand and steady at $45@$52 ⅌ ton; Oil Meal is in fair request at $2 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the past week, 57,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 56x60, 15c.; 4,000 do. 60x60, 15½c., light; 20,000 do. 60x64, 16c., light; 4,000 do. 60x64, 16½c.; 4,000 do. 60x64, 16¾c.; 4,000 do. 64x64, 16½c., light; 3,000 do. 64x64, 16¾c.; 5,000 do. 64x64, 16½c.; 5,000 do. 64x64, 16¾c., heavy; 5,000 do. 64x64, 17c., heavy, ⅌ yard. At the present price of Cotton, 64x64, 3 yards to the lb. will cost 17½c. Manufacturers will stop their mills after working up the Cotton they have on hand, unless Cotton should fall or goods advance. The stock of Print Cloths is very light. The printers have but few gray cloths on hand. Market closes with a stronger feeling. Goods have advanced during the week full ¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, but at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been made since our last of 6,850 bbls., at $17 65@$17 75 for New Mess; $16 25@$16 50 for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $15 75@$16 for this Mess; $19 50@$19 75 for clear Mess; $12 75@$13 25 for Sour Mess, and $11 75@$12 for Prime. ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,500 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, part $16 62½ ⅌ bbl., seller's option. Cut Meats are inactive at 9c.@10c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand at 7¾c.@10c., according to quality. ⅌ lb. Sales 240 boxes. Lard is heavy to-day. Sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@11¾c. Beef continues quiet to-day. Sales 200 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 25 for Plain Mess. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $24@$26. India Mess, $27@$33 50 ⅌ tierce. Sales, 50 tierces. Beef Hams $17 50@$18 ⅌ bbl. Sales 50 bbls. Butter rules quiet, at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State. ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy, at 11c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive, including East India, at $7 25@$7 50. ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, at nearly prices, including Liverpool Ground, at $1 65; do. Fine, $2 40@$2 55 ⅌ sack; Turks Island, 48½c.@50c. ⅌ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and heavy. Clover, 10c.@10½c. for old, and 12c.@12½c. for new. ⅌ lb. Rough Flax, at $2 00@$2 10; Timothy, at $2 50@$2 65. Linseed, at $2 50@$2 60. ⅌ bushel.

SPELTER—Continues inactive at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request since our last at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but firm, with sales reported, since our last, of 500 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c.@13½c. Cuba at 12c.@13½c., and Porto Rico at 13c.; 1,040 boxes Havana part at 12¾c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request, ranging from 14c.@17c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 125,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. Kinney & Sons notice the week's business thus: "The market during the past week has not varied much in price. On Wednesday and Thursday the demand for prime lots in hhds. was quite active at 12¼c., and a good business was done at that figure. On Friday, also, the inquiry was fair for all kinds, both in hhds. and bbls., and prices rather favored the seller. Since Saturday prices have been weak, and buyers have obtained our lots at lower rates. Prime City is freely offered at 12c., and we hear of some very large lots having changed hands at 11¾c.@12c. There have been some large sales of Western lots in bbls. at 11¾c.@11¾c., and also in hhds. at 12c. Prime Eastern will bring 12c. The arrivals of Western since our last have been quite light, and the stock now held in the City of all variations is small. In Rough stocks of other kinds, such as Grease of various grades, there has not been much doing, and prices are entirely nominal. At the close the market for Tallow is rather inactive, but we do not hear of any change in prices. We note a very large sale of Prime Tallow being made at 11½c. @12c. for export to the Continent of Europe for immediate shipment. We remark that extra choice lots in hhds. would bring 12¼c., at which price we note some sales of favorite brands, but a parcel in bring this price must be of extra quality. The average price, as the market runs, may be reported at 11¾c. @12¼c. We quote New-York Butchers' Association at 12½c., but hear of no sales. Price this day, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8½c.; 1862, 11c. ⅌ lb."

TEAS—Have been quiet since our last; prices unchanged.

TIN—Has been in moderate request, including *Straits at 45½c.@46c., and Banca at 46c.* ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 62c.@63½c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Sales in Providence, during the past week, of 16,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 76c.@80c.; 9,300 lbs. Foreign at 42½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull to-day, very little produce having been offered; and rates were unsettled, the tendency being in favor of Shippers. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d., an extreme rate, ⅌ bbl.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d. ⅌ bushel; 30 bales Hops, at 14d. ⅌ lb.; 50 tons Beef, at 5s.; 300 pkgs. Butter, at 20s. ⅌ ton. For London—400 pkgs. Provision, at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Reels	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	Nov. 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen
Asia	Nov. 26	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonic	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Nov. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Adriatic	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec
Glasgow	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston
Sidon	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonic	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston
Louisiana	Nov. 12	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston
Bavaria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	Nov. 21	Liverpool	Boston

For New-Orleans.

Locust Point	Nov. 12	New-York	Rio-Grande
Evening Star	Nov. 14	New-York	N.O. via Hav.
Mazeppa	Nov. 18	New-York	New-Orleans
Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N.O. via Hav.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Cornelia	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana and Nassau
Tybee Gem	Nov. 11	New-York	St. Domingo, &c.
El Cid	Nov. 14	New-York	Havana
Cerdes	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana via Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Nov. 23	New-York	Nicaragua

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotia*, via Quebec, close on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Germania*, via Southampton and Hamburg, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Washington* will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for the West India Islands by the *Tybee Gem* will close to-day, at 1 P. M.

The mails for Havana by the *El Cid* will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Locust Point* will close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America will close on Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 8 A. M., 1 and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Ter. and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman as above; is a good cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; can give good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 Hammond-st., corner Hudson-st., in the store.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, a situation by a middle aged respectable Protestant girl as cook and housekeeper; understands her business; has some of the highest recommendations from her former and last employer. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st. near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, also a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A respectable, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is an excellent laundress and a good cook and baker; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A highly respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the best style; can be recommended by the first families of the City as to character and capability. Call at No. 160 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN PRIvated cook, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands English and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 366 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 6th-av., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook; no objection to the coarse washing; understands all kinds of bread and biscuit baking, &c. Call at No. 139 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman as cook; understands her business; would have no objections to assist in the light washing of a small family. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in washing; will be found fully capable in every respect. Can give four and five years' City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 East 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as good cook and baker; willing to assist with the washing; has five years' reference. Call at No. 272 West 30th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can give best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 35th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook in a private family; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 230 31st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family, or a first-class boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly. Call for 3 days at No. 17 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as American cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 64 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED TO cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of pastry; is a good baker; good City references. Call at No. 490 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; has lived out in the old country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 162 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 243 7th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 124 7th-av., corner of 21st-st., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG AMERICAN woman wishes a situation as seamstress by the week or month; good reference can be given. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 91 Henry-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a highly respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has been with the best families of the country. Can be seen at No. 348 7th-av., 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation in the above capacity; is a good plain sewer, also a first-class embroiderer; good references. Call at No. 211 Bleecker-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; is a first-class waitress; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 111 East 23d-st., two doors from 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid; would have no objection to fine washing if required; is the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 120 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted, by a refined middle-aged lady, who perfectly understands all the duties of a good housekeeper; widow's family preferred; City or country. Address C. H., for three days, Box No. 134 Times Office.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as laundress and to do chamberwork, or would do the cooking and washing in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 267 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the candy-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH a first-class references wants a situation as laundress or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 161 Madison-av., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing; has lived several years in her last place, where unexceptionable reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 124 7th-av., top floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wants a situation in the above capacity in a respectable private family; is highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 4th-av., between 20th and 30th sts., over the shoe-store.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; fine finishing neatly done; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Call or address LAUNDRESS, No. 126 7th-av., between 16th and 20th sts.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO get some more ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; is careful and competent, and can do fluting, and has the best of references. Call or address at No. 116 East 17th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL-SELECTED servants on hand at New-York Employment Office, No. 659 Broadway. Private families, hotels and boarding-houses supplied. G. WALTON & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation as nurse and seamstress wanted by a woman of experience; understands the care of children and the management of their clothes; has lived in first-class families; City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 320 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COMpetent nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth and bringing it up by hand, or strong children; and plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 302 3d-av., near the corner of 25th-st., second floor, over the dry goods store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has the best of City references from her last place, where she lived three and a half years. Call for two days at No. 247 3d-av., near 21st-st., door in the store in 3d-av.

AS NURSE, OR TO WAIT ON AN INVALID LADY AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—Situation wanted by a highly respectable Protestant woman as above; is a person of very kind and patient disposition, well informed, and a most trustworthy and valuable domestic; the highest references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant or small children, and sewing; has good recommendations. Call at No. 64 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; has six years' of the best of City references. Call at No. 120 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses; is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 242 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Best City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family or hotel, by a person acquainted with all kinds of needlework, embroidery and crocheting; can also cut and make children's clothing; has a sewing machine and is a good operator; references given. Address G. L., Post-office, New-York.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do the down-stairs work of a plain family; can do washing and ironing; has a good bread and biscuit baker, and a good plain cook. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., rear.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waitress in a private family; the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 6th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—FOR AN ORPHAN GIRL, TWELVE years old, a home in a kind and respectable family, in the City or a short distance in the country, to work for children or other light duties in return for board and clothing. Address, for one week, E. G., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant man as coachman; is a temperate driver and good groom; perfectly understands the care of horses, and everything in connection with the situation; strictly temperate and of good character, which his testimonials will prove. Address W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man, as coachman, gardener and farmer; is a good careful driver, and understands the care of horses in every respect; has the best of City references. Address J. V., at Hollvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man; he thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from long service; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 82 East 22d-st., in the private stables.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a situation as coachman; has long experience in City; has lived with first-class families in the City. Can be seen at No. 416 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's carriage factory.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; perfectly competent to groom; has unquestioned references from his last employer. Address P. D., Box No. 261 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman; is thoroughly competent in every respect, with the very best of City references as to ability and good moral character. Address COACHMAN, at store No. 36 Cedar-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS head waiter in a private family; no objection to the care of an invalid gentleman; first-class City reference in either capacity. Address BRITON, No. 221 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., for this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED man, a situation as waiter. Can be seen at Mrs. M. C. GREEN'S Domestic agency, No. 580 Broadway.

BUSINESS.—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING GOOD education, superior in mathematics, good business talent and judgment, has hitherto had the management of a factory employing 40 hands, wishes to engage in business again; has good references. Address H. F. W., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WANTED.—Several active, energetic salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with the business, will find good openings by addressing, with references, Box No. 3,023 Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN in a new jobbing boot and shoe house about commencing business; those who have a good trade and can command a large amount of cash trade; to such liberal terms will be made. Address SHOES, Box No. 3,924 New-York Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A GENERAL commission business, an experienced, first-rate salesman, who can give good references. Address C. S., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, stating all particulars about himself.

SALESMAN WANTED IN A BOOT AND Shoe house, who can influence a large and prompt paying trade. Inquire of JAMES M. MEADE, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG LADY in writing; has been accustomed to address envelopes, wrappers, &c., for a publishing house, and desires an engagement in a similar capacity; writes rapidly. Address G. W. J., Box No. 3,061 Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN TO RECEIVE AND SELL lumber and timber, in a yard, near this City. Must be accustomed to the business. Address LUMBER, Box 111 *Times* Office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a woman to cook, wash and iron, for a family of three grown persons and three children. Apply at No. 220 6th-av., before 11 o'clock in the morning, or after 5 in the evening, with good recommendations.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMIN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JUDITH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BOZ, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, PANTOMIME AND BALLET, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—THERESE MARRIED.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL—THE BOTTO. I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—PRIDE OF THE MARKET—SCENERIES IN INDIA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"MARCY'S DREAM."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA FAVORITA.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPICON.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. LEE, it is pretty evident, declines to take up the gauge of battle which Gen. MEADE has urgently pressed upon his acceptance. The Army of Virginia, excepting its rear guard, have again ensconced themselves within their strong fortifications on the south bank of the Rapidan, or are making swift time toward Richmond. The Army of the Potomac, therefore, must bear with what grace it may the disappointment of its desire to bring about a decisive engagement. Reports reach Washington, direct from Richmond, that LEE has left the care of the army with which he has been so long identified, to EWELL and HILL, and gone to Chattanooga, with the hope of relieving rebel military affairs there from the distressing state in which BRAGG has placed them, by superseding that General in command. It is also said that the rebel leaders have determined upon abandoning Virginia if MEADE makes an earnest effort to advance to Richmond.

A report from Chattanooga dated yesterday, announces, on the strength of a refugee's statement, that a considerable portion of BRAGG's army and supplies are being sent South, and that the position before Chattanooga will be abandoned. LONGSTREET is said to be organizing a large raid on our line of communication at Bridgeport.

Gen. BLUNT's command, *en route* to Fort Smith, Ark., is said to be seriously threatened by the rebel forces under SHELBY and COOPER, numbering 9,000 men. Gen. BLUNT has a force of 1,800 cavalry, escorting an immense supply train, and he has made preparations to give the raiders a warm reception.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A resolution was adopted asking the Corporation Counsel to report a detailed statement of all suits pending against the County relative to taxes. Another resolution was adopted asking his opinion *as to the right of the Board to* remit taxes after the expiration of six months from the time they were levied, in cases where application for remission had been made prior to the expiration of the six months. A third resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Annual Taxes to ascertain what amount was expended by the Union Defence Committee in 1861, to fit out regiments and send them to the field, with the view of asking Congress to reimburse the City for such outlays, in order to save the County from taxation in 1864 to pay the bonds upon which the money was raised. The Special Committee to recruit men for the army, under the new $2,000,000 ordinance, reported the result of the mission of a sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. BLUNT and TWEED, who were sent to Washington last week. They went on there to ascertain if the Government would credit the men the Committee may raise on the quota claimed from the County. The Secretary of War received them graciously, and through Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY, he conceded the guarantee desired by the Committee, that the recruits shall be credited to the County and to the Congressional Districts in which they resided at the time of their enlistment. The Committee express confidence in their ability to raise the full quota of the City by voluntary enlistment. The Board of Education sent in their estimate of expenses for 1864. The total amount is $1,759,000, of which $1,100,000 are for teachers' and janitors' salaries, and for the support of the Free Academy. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday morning had a telegram from Middletown, Orange County, stating that NIVEN (Dem.) is elected in the Ninth Senatorial District, over LOW, (Rep.,) by 47 majority. This makes the Senate stand 11 Democrats to 21 Republicans. The Albany *Evening Journal* figures the majority for DEFREW for Secretary of State at 31,796. In its table the majority in only one county is given as estimated. Probably this is not far from the true result.

Arkadelphia, Arkansas, recently occupied by our forces, was the main depot of the rebels in Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana, selected on account of its remote position in the interior, south of the Arkansas river. Here the rebels had established all their military workshops, but accounts furnished by deserters informed Gen. STEELE that these shops had been removed to Marshall, Texas, and that the place was only held by cavalry, the remainder of the army having retreated to the Red River. It was upon this information, no doubt, that STEELE made his recent advance to Arkadelphia, which has proved the correctness of the reports, and shown that MARMADUKE's attack on Pine Bluff was a mere feint to conceal the retreat of PRICE and HOLMES to Red River.

The Confederate General recently taken at Collierville and placed in Irving Prison yesterday, is Gen. GEORGE, and not Gen. GEARY. Gen. GEORGE was a distinguished lawyer of Carrollton, Miss., and has been for a number of years reporter to the Supreme Court of that State.

The panic in the Railway Stocks continued yesterday on the continued sharp demand for Money from the Brokers. Gold 145⅝ ⅌ cent, Exchange 159@159½ ⅌ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active and cheaper, yesterday. Provisions attracted less attention, though buyers had any existing advantage. Rio Coffee and Ingot Copper were more freely purchased. Cotton was depressed and lower. Tallow was in fair demand, as were also Candles, Coal, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Hay, Salt and Wool. Freights were dull and heavy.

The Live Stock markets show the large number of 19,000 animals sent to New-York for slaughter in a single week. Among them were [illegible], 18,300 sheep, and 30,000 hogs—so there will be no scarcity of meat for a week to come at least. The sharp, cool weather improves the demand, and all kinds are selling well, generally at slightly improved rates. Beef cattle numbered about 4,500 at Forty-fourth-street, 1,250 at Bergen, and scattering to the number of 550. The market was brisk for good cattle, and prices ranged from 10c. to 11c. ⅌ lb., for what most the animals were supposed to contain. Fair animals were sold at 9½c.@9¾c., and poor ones as low as 7c. These last were very common. The cattle were all sold at an average of about 8¾c.... Sheep and lambs are in good supply, though rather less than last week. They are selling well at 6½c. ⅌ lb. for fat sheep, and 7c. for the best lambs.... Live hogs are selling briskly, if fat and heavy, at 5½c.@5¾c., and slowly for the poor, thin trash, at 5c. and less.

Gen. Meade's New Campaign.

The advance of Gen. MEADE, if pushed with the vigor the occasion demands, should disturb the rebel plans for an offensive campaign in East Tennessee. It was the avowed belief of the rebels, in their late advance movement in Virginia, that the destruction of the railroad would so embarrass the Union army that the season available for active operations this *Fall would be consumed, and that a* small force would serve to cover Richmond, permitting heavy detachments to be made from the rebel force in Virginia to reinforce their army in Tennessee. It must be acknowledged that past experience quite authorized them to form this conclusion, for every one of our Virginia campaigns has been followed by a long period of quiescence. But this time they have reckoned without their host. Gen. MEADE, in place of waiting for the completion of the railroad, to enable him to resume his former front of operations on the Culpepper line, has, by a well-planned movement, effected a change of base, (that is a change of secondary base,) and planted his army south of the Rappahannock, thus transferring operation to the Fredericksburgh line, and enabling him to draw his supplies by way of Aquia Creek.

Of course, the value of this move, and the bearings it will have on the rebel plans, will depend entirely on the *sincerity* of his subsequent operations. If the move is intended merely as a feint, and designed to lead to nothing further, we doubt if it will be productive of results of any value. LEE is himself too old a hand at such stratagems to be greatly disturbed by them. He will, no doubt, test thoroughly the character and aim of the movement, and if it be anything short of a vigorous offensive towards Richmond and the rebel army, the Richmond chiefs will feel free to go on with their Western projects. But if the action of Gen. MEADE be such as to show he is really in earnest, they will be very chary of further depleting the "Army of Northern Virginia." The announcement of rebel movements in East Tennessee and the capture of two of Gen. BURNSIDE's advance posts and their garrisons, shows that Gen. MEADE is not a moment too soon in his advance, and seems to indicate that the rebels are already putting in execution the design so emphatically announced of driving BURNSIDE out of the important region he holds. Vigorous and rapid work in Virginia is the only diversion that can be made in his favor; and this is most imperatively demanded. It is understood that Gen. MEADE has had *carte blanche* to operate, this time, with reference purely and simply to military considerations. If he was really as greatly chagrined as was reported, at his failure to get a battle out of LEE during the late campaign, he will now have a chance to *make* the opportunity.

The President's Call for Volunteers—The Duty of Young Men.

The question whether the President's call for volunteers shall be met within the period to which it is limited, depends mainly upon the public spirit of the young men. They are the class from which alone serviceable soldiers can be obtained. "Young men for war" is the accepted maxim in all nations. Their physical vigor and endurance, their elasticity and dash, particularly fit them for the field. The loyal States are very powerful in this class of population. Notwithstanding all the drain that has been made upon them, they still contain over two millions of men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. A sixth part of this number, properly armed, drilled and disciplined, and incorporated with our armies already in the field, might sweep off all that remains of this rebellion before next Summer. There never was a more sacred call. Every young man who has a spark of manhood in his breast ought to give heed to it. The country has a right to the service of its stoutest arms without compelling that service; and it is far more honorable to go to the field as a volunteer than as a conscript. Many of the exemptions which the present law of Congress grants, particularly the three hundred dollar commutation, will probably be repealed before the drafting process is again applied; and there will be hereafter comparatively few chances of escaping the consequences of the lot when it is once drawn. The Government is determined to have the *personal* services of just so many young men as it requires—voluntarily if it can, compulsorily if it must. It is not so much a question to the young men whether they shall go, as *how* they shall go—by choice or by coercion.

Never has there been in the history of this country, and never probably will there be again, such another opportunity for young men who desire a noble career. War is the most stirring of all human doings—the sphere of action which calls out the greatest energies of our nature. In it real superiority tells the quickest and the surest. In civil life mere circumstance has a great deal to do in shaping a young man's destiny. If in business, no diligence or prudence can secure him from the common vicissitudes of the commercial world. If in a profession, his speedy advancement depends greatly upon fortunate connections and other influences quite independent of his real merits. Agriculture and the mechanic arts, however respectable in themselves, can hardly satisfy him who aspires to distinction. Politics, in these days of political degeneracy, presents little inducement to the young man who relies upon his manhood; the chances are ten to one that chicanery would thwart him. But war, in its stern necessities, brings the young man surely to the fairest of tests; and when it is once proved that he has the true steel in him, there is no rank which he may not hope to reach. It is a matter of comparatively small consequence where he begins. No young private, however friendless or unknown, can exhibit superior intelligence and promptness in the camp or superior gallantry in the field, without attracting the notice of his superiors. Promotion is sure to come to him, because it is of vital interest to the entire army that it should be officered as efficiently as possible. He will not have to wait long, inasmuch as vacancies are constantly occurring both from the casualties of *battle and from the forced resignations of* those whose unfitness has been proved. From the day he puts his foot into the ranks, the road to honor opens before him, broad and high; it is for him alone to fix his mark. Many of our best Colonels and even Generals began their career as privates. The places thus won are far more valuable than any obtained by personal favor. We have known of many young men who failed to go into the service simply because they failed to get the commission they applied for. The military spirit—saying nothing of the patriotic—that can thus be dashed must be of a very poor sort. The very fact that these young men have been thus influenced to stay at home is pretty good proof that they deserved to be disappointed. The man of real soldierly qualities would be kept back for no such reason. Every soldierly fibre in him would be stimulated to make good his claim to what he has asked, and carve his way to a commission with his own good sword. So long as the ranks are open to him, he need rely upon no favors.

Not only military distinctions are to be won in the service to which the country now calls, but the best chances for future civil preferment. There is no country in the world in which military gallantry is more honored than in this; and he who has once proved himself true and faithful to the flag of the Republic, in the storm of battle, has a passport to the popular confidence that nothing else can give. It is certain that for the present generation the great majority of our offices of trust, from the Presidency down, will be filled by men who have periled their lives for the Stars and Stripes. The people will devolve their trusts upon the tried soldiers, both because they will love to honor them, and because they are thoroughly tired of professional politicians. No sordid, corrupt, faithless nature can belong to a true soldier, and the people instinctively feel it.

Every young man, who seeks an honorable future, who cares to figure in the grandest drama of the century, who has spirit enough to feel that

> "One crowded hour of glorious life
> Is worth an age without a name,"

who has soul enough to realize how sacred a thing is patriotism, should hasten to the help of his country in this its last decisive grapple with the monster treason, now as never before desperate. Duty and glory alike urge it.

Every effort should be made to meet the President's call by voluntary enlistment, and not by the other alternative of drafting. Public opinion should hold every State and *county of the North strictly to its duty.* It should be deemed a positive dishonor to any locality not to furnish its fair quota of men—a reproach analogous to that which would come from actual disloyalty itself. In times like these professions are of slight account, unless backed up by substantial acts. Every citizen everywhere, who has the slightest influence, owes that influence now to his country; and he may be sure that he can exert it in no more effective shape than in stimulating young men to respond to the call of the country for more soldiers.

New-York City Politics—The Rich and the Poor.

As regularly as the Municipal election comes round, feeble groans begin to issue from the property-holders of this City touching the increasing weight of taxation, and the growing abuses and corruption of the City Government. A few of the more impatient write letters to the newspapers, exhorting the rich to attend to their political duties, and vote at the primary meetings and at elections. Occasionally there is an amount of indignation got up sufficient to elect an honest Mayor, or an honest Comptroller, or an honest Street Commissioner; but the character of the legislative body is never changed. The Boards of Aldermen and Common Councilmen remain, in their essential features, precisely the same. There is the same majority of ignorant, unscrupulous and greedy hackmen, grogshop-keepers, contractors and nondescripts; the same feeble and accommodating minority of divers other professions; and the same resolute determination on the part of the whole body to spend money lavishly in spite of everybody. The Mayor's veto is about as effectual in impeding their action as the City Hall clock, and the Comptroller's honesty has about the same influence over their proceedings as the opinions of a private soldier over the policy of his Government. So that, in reality, the annual spasm of our "respectable classes" does little or nothing to lessen the sum of our abuses. As the time is approaching when we shall witness another election, we think it as well to warn people that no radical change can be effected under the present system, no matter how heroically the property-holders may go to the polls. The fault is in the structure of the City Government, and no efforts of the citizens can permanently better our condition as long as it remains unchanged.

The state of affairs in the City is, we need hardly say, entirely abnormal. Our present system of Government presupposes a homogeneous population, all intelligent, all orderly, all possessed of some property, eager in pursuit of more, and, therefore, having a common interest in the practice of economy. In New-York not one of these conditions is fulfilled. Its position has made it the recipient of the very dregs of the European emigration—the best portion of it goes westward—and the enormous expansion of our trade and industry, has drawn hither from all parts of the Union, the shiftless, the broken-down, the characterless and the needy of all classes, in the hope of finding some means of bettering their condition. Consequently the texture of society in New-York is no longer American but European. We have on the one side a proletariat as ignorant and unscrupulous as that either of Paris or London, owning nothing, disliking the tedium of honest industry, with a strong taste for plunder *in some shape or other, indifferent to public* opinion, uninfluenced by the Pulpit or by the Press, and having more or less of that sense *of wrong, and that grudge against those who* are better off than themselves, which have been for six thousand years a characteristic of the ignorant and vicious.

We have, on the other side, a body of industrious, intelligent citizens, enterprizing beyond example, eager in pursuit of wealth, and in possession of an enormous mass of it. It is to this class that New-York is a home, who have a real interest in its prosperity. But this class is either actually or virtually in a minority. It is not only inferior, and far inferior, in point of numbers, to the other, but our electioneering machinery has become so complicated, that anybody who undertakes to manage it, must devote his whole time to it. The busy and industrious cannot do this without ruin; the idle and lazy can and do *do* it, with the result which we witness. The taxation of the City has been for the last ten years increasing in a ratio which promises, before very long, one of two things—municipal repudiation, or else a burden of taxes which will amount to wholesale confiscation, and render all real property inside the City limits worthless. When this prospect stares people in the face, we shall look for a movement toward a radical change in the structure of the Government, but not sooner. Our consolation is that it cannot be very long till this period arrives.

We venture to predict that by that time it will be generally agreed, that as long as the votes of those who possess nothing count for as much in the laying on of taxes as the votes of those who possess a great deal, reform is impossible. It will be found absolutely necessary to give the taxpayers of the City a separate representation in the City government, and arm it with the power of placing an absolute and final veto upon all money bills sent up from the Aldermen and Common Councilmen. By giving it no share in legislation, the Democratic principle would be left intact, and all over-attention to class interests avoided. But there cannot be a grosser violation of the Democratic principle than that which gives a class that owns nothing the power of voting away the property of another class. And to this thing we have now come. Were the taxpayers represented and armed with the veto, all votes of money for the comfort, safety, health or convenience of the citizens would pass at once; but the feasts, excursions, processions, "donations," rides, jobs of all kinds, on which such enormous sums are now lavished, would be nipped in the bud.

GEN. ROSECRANS—CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

False Stories—Reason of the Check at Chickamauga—Want of Reinforcements—Removal of Rosecrans—Cause of It—Changes of Generals.

THE BECHES, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1863.

Gen. ROSECRANS having been received, with a popular ovation by the people of Cincinnati, is on a visit to his family at Yellow Springs. The removal of a General from one post to another, or his retirement for a time, ought to excite no extraordinary comment—if the Press of New-York and Washington had not made it. Gen. ROSECRANS has, with the means at his command, been the most successful General of the war. He is, in the West, the most popular General of the war. He deserves it, by his warm sympathies with the people, by his great care of the army, and by a military genius, which is not surpassed by that of any General in the army of the United States. Is it not most astonishing that in the presence of these facts, the Press of New-York and Washington should hasten to circulate idle, malicious, and defamatory stories about him? We have the authority of Mr. LINCOLN, President of the United States, and of Gen. ROSECRANS himself, for saying that these stories are all false. From first to last—from opium-eating to the military police story—all are false. Gen. ROSECRANS is and was in good health, and fought the battle of Chickamauga with as much energy and skill as it could be fought with inferior forces. Nor is this all: the battle of Chickamauga was a substantial victory. Chattanooga—the sole object of the battle—was held, and that *without reinforcements.* We had also the admission of the enemy recently that they lost 18,000 men killed, wounded and missing; and the loss of their officers shows that this must have been the case, and probably they lost more. How long can they stand *that*—fighting a battle without fruits, with the loss of 18,000 men? How many times eighteen thousand have they got in the rebel army?

Now let me state to you—in simple, unvarnished terms—*why* the battle of Chickamauga was apparently lost, and *why* ROSECRANS was removed. A few persons may have this information, but the great body of your readers will be glad to hear it. The battle of Saturday was fought to gain possession of and keep the *road* to Chattanooga, by concentrating the different corps there. In doing that, McCOOK's corps failed to make a connection with THOMAS' corps, which being discovered at daylight on Sunday, certain divisions were ordered up—a movement which was performed so slowly that the battle on Sunday morning had been commenced by the enemy before it was completed. The want of complete support here, and the greatly superior forces of the enemy, enabled him to penetrate our line, and he was actually getting into the rear, when the battle was saved by Gen. STEADMAN (Ohio) taking the responsibility of moving up with the reserves. We were driven back but [illegible] miles—saved [illegible] reinforcement which ten [days later] was sent ROSECRANS, was amply sufficient to have gained a great victory at Chickamauga, and to have put our victorious army in Atlanta, Rome, and the heart of Georgia! Why were they not sent? The answer to this concerns the authorities at Washington. Is it not notorious that on the surrender of Vicksburgh, the greater part of GRANT's army was set loose? Is it not known that the enemy, knowing what *ought* to have been done, confidently expected a large part of GRANT's army to join ROSECRANS? Instead of which, that army was scattered about Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Concentration in time to make a Fall campaign on Atlanta, was pointed out by me in the columns of the TIMES three months ago. The rebels west of the Mississippi *were of no consequence in regard to the war.* But, for the present, let that pass, till I can comment upon it at length. ROSECRANS was not *reinforced in time; the Army of the Potomac* suffered LEE to send off a whole corps before its eyes, without finding it out; and the army of BRAGG, with greatly superior force, was thus able to *check* our army (it did no more,) and thus lose the precious time for an Autumn campaign. At last, instead of sending a corps of GRANT's army through Memphis and Nashville, two corps of MEADE's army were sent over the mountains. No sooner, however, had they arrived, and ROSECRANS has some chance of again taking the offensive, than we find the Secretary of War flying at railroad speed to Nashville, there to meet (by prearrangement) Gen. GRANT, and turn over the Army of the Cumberland to a new commander. We may now ask—*why* was the change made? It admits of a very easy and natural solution. It was *necessary*, in the present contingency of affairs, that the Armies of the Cumberland and the Mississippi *should be united.* No military man can fail to see that, and no sensible man will complain of it.

Who, then, shall be the commander? Gen. GRANT was the *superior in rank*, and (if I am correctly informed) was *unwilling* to serve with ROSECRANS; the Government then had little alternative but to put GRANT in command. Nobody fears that the army will suffer on that account, or that Gen. THOMAS will not ably command the special Army of the Cumberland.

But, is there not something very remarkable in this picture of the conduct of the war? Can it be matched by anything but the recent marching and counter-marching of the Army of the Potomac? The latter well illustrates an old Scotch story:—"Sawnie had just got over into his neighbor's apple orchard—when the neighbor happened to come, and Sawnie moved back. "Sawnie, where are ye ganging?" "*Back agen*," said Sawnie.

I have now stated the only reasons why the battle of Chickamauga was partially lost; and why ROSECRANS was removed. It is useless to deny that it is unjust to ROSECRANS, and equally useless to deny that the reports, so suddenly got up in the atmosphere of Washington and New-York, must have had some malicious source. I shall not inquire into that, but simply say that if I am compelled to inquire, some men shall get justice, such as they never had before and have no desire to receive.

Changes of Generals seem to be one of the practical maxims of the war. One of your influential New-York papers says that it hopes changes will go on wherever a General cannot win victories! This sounds queer to me, who have read the campaigns of FREDERICK, TURENNE, MONTECUCULI and WASHINGTON. I have some idea they were great Generals; and also a notion that they did not always win victories. If there be anything in the world where not only genius, but experience, is necessary, it is Generalship. I have an idea that the Army of the Potomac has lost more than it has gained by perpetual changes. It reminds me of what I saw in a circus the other day. The clown led in a very small pony—cracked his whip, and said, "How do you like him?" "He is very well, but he is so small." "Oh, he was sixteen hands high." "He was! how did he get to be so small, sir?" "Why, *I went on swapping him* till he got so small!" It may be doubted whether, in swapping the Generals on the Potomac, the horse has grown any larger; and perhaps, if your neighbor's advice is followed, we may at last succeed in swapping ROSECRANS for a pony General.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The first performance of Mr. GRAU's new opera company takes place at this establishment to-night. DONIZETTI's fine opera of "La Favorita" will be given. It is selected expressly for the *début* of Mme. VERA LORINI, a prima donna of unquestionable reputation in Italy. *Leonore*—the *rôle* of the heroine—is said to be one of the best in the lady's repertoire. She has achieved many triumphs in it, and Mr. GRAU seems confident that she will still further add to the number to-night. Signor STEFANI is the *Fernando*, and Signor MORELLI—an admirable baritone—is the *Duke*. The opera will be repeated on Saturday, and immediately afterward Mr. GRAU takes his departure for the Provinces.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MAREZEK produces a new biblical opera to-night, called "Judith." It is an almost unknown work of Maestro PERI, and is said to be exceedingly meritorious. The cast introduces all the great artists of Mr. MAREZEK's troupe.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—MAREZEK tries it on Thursday for the last time this season, giving "Ernani," and Mr. GRAU emulates him on Friday, in "La Favorita." Both will undoubtedly lose time, patience and money.

VESTVALI AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—On Wednesday night, supported by the full strength of Mr. WEBASTER's company, VESTVALI will do "Gamea" at the Brooklyn Academy. As she will sing the *brindisi* from "Lucretia," in appropriate costume, we presume Brooklyn's great and good will throng the parquet.

IRVING HALL.—The complimentary concert to Mr. HARRY SANDERSON takes place to-night, under auspices which we hope will insure its perfect success. A large number of prominent artists take part in the entertainment.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mrs. JOHN WOOD has added to the mirthful reputation of her theatre by producing BROUGH's admirable travestie of the "Duke's Motto." The piece itself is a capital one of its class, and although the company at the Olympic is not equal to its just interpretation, it affords, nevertheless—in acting—a marked improvement on its predecessors. It is difficult to procure burlesque actors and actresses. None but the best of artists are capable of discriminating between what is ordinary and what is extraordinary in the way of dialogue and action. Some of Mrs. WOOD's artists seem to think that by making themselves rather more demonstrative than usual they have accomplished the *juste milieu*—an idea which is not shared by the audience. Passing by these matters with the briefest possible mention, we may dwell with pleasure on the admirable performance of the fair lessee. As the gallant *Henri de Lagardere* she rambles through all the various situations and incidents with a vivacity that is only equaled by the quaint cleverness with which she constantly suggests the original piece. The success of the play depends fortunately on Mrs. WOOD; she is constantly on the stage and sings and speaks with [illegible]

[illegible] out exception. We do not [illegible] the drawing are also very fine. The [illegible] place it was with pleasure, even if the [illegible] of frantic by Mr. BURTON's puns. The [illegible] with atrocities in the jocular line. There is the first not are the best; later, they drag. Some [illegible] editions have been made to the manuscript, and with advantage. There are still, however, many [illegible] (doubtful) allusions that might be dispensed with. Excision is needed. When the burlesque has been lopped and topped, it will, we think, take its place on the programme for a long career.

MR. DE CORDOVA AT IRVING HALL.—Mr. DE CORDOVA's lecture, "Our First Baby, a Tale of Home," was listened to by a very large audience at Irving Hall last evening, and met with deserved success. The plot of the lecture was a very light one, setting forth in rather strong colors the nuisance of having a mother-in-law in the house, the extravagant feelings of young parents, the hypocrisy of a certain class of visitors, and kindred subjects, but the humor and pathos which abound in Mr. DE CORDOVA's lectures were so nicely blended in this essay, the moral was so admirably enforced, and the delivery was in all respects so perfect that the audience were enthusiastic in their applause.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

In accordance with the custom and laws of this State, I, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby designate Thursday, the 26th instant, to be a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and I hereby declare the same to be a legal holiday.

In the midst of calamity brought upon our country by the wickedness, folly, and crimes of men, we have reason to be thankful to Almighty God for abundant harvests, for exemption from pestilence, and for the preservation of our State from the devastations of war which afflict other sections of our land.

Let us offer fervent prayers that rebellion may be put down, our Union saved, our liberty preserved, and our Constitution and Government upheld.

As a becoming proof of our thankfulness to God, and as a proper evidence of our gratitude to the armies and navy, I urge our citizens to make contributions on that day for the comfort and support of the destitute families of those who have lost their lives, or have become disabled in the service of their country.

In the midst of our abundance, let us remember charity to those who are in want, and in the hour set apart for social and religious thanksgiving and praise within the limits of our State, let us encourage those who are engaged on distant and dangerous fields of duty, by showing sympathy and kindness toward their families, which need our aid and support.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1863. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

By the Governor: SAMUEL F. TILDEN, Private Secretary.

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors met pursuant to law at noon yesterday, as a Board of Canvassers, to canvass the returns of the late election. Mr. LUTTON, President of the Board, was chosen Chairman. Mr. ROCHE read off the returns from the Fourth Ward. Several votes for John McCunn were allowed to John H. McCunn. The vote for Secretary of State is: St. John, 1,438, and Depew, 190; and for Judge of the Superior Court, McCunn, 1,290; Bosworth, 417. Mr. ROCHE also read the Sixth Ward returns. The vote foots up St. John, 2,237; Depew, 219; and for Superior Court Judge, McCunn, 1,279; Bosworth, 491. The Ninth Ward returns were next read. Several clerical errors, showing carelessness in writing out the returns, were discovered in the Tenth District papers, and those of the Eleventh District could not be found. It was ordered that the District Canvassers in fault should appear before the Board at noon to-day to explain the omissions and discrepancies, and that no Canvassers be paid who have not properly attended to their duties. Until these errors are corrected the vote of the Seventh Ward cannot be given complete. Mr. TWEED read the Thirteenth Ward returns. No return was made of vote for Supervisor from the Fourth District. The Canvassers were directed to appear before the Board to-day. The vote in this Ward footed up for Secretary of State: St. John, 1,678; Depew, 719; for Superior Court Judge, McCunn, 1,380; Bosworth, 1,065. The Board adjourned till noon to-day.

The Strike of the Machinists.

Among the trade movements which have recently taken place, a most important one is that of the machinists, a class of citizens valuable in point of intelligence and good character. Some days since delegations waited on the several employers and requested an advance of 25 per cent. on the wages paid, giving three days for a decision. Only a few shops acceded to the terms, and with the exception of those employed in these, at the end of the time named, the entire trade struck; thus some six thousand men are out of employment, the shops are idle, and contract and other work is lying still. The wages of machinists have been from $1 75 to $2 50 per day, five-sixths, about, getting the former price and one-sixth the latter. The movement is a unanimous and determined one, the machinists claiming that an increase is necessary because of the increased cost of living, and will not be felt by employers because of the increased price they get for work. In some of the Government contracts, it is stated, are provisions securing the contractors against loss in case of a demand such as is now made. The machinists have been the last to resort to a strike; they have never before been so united, and while their movements are characterized by good order and moderation, there is but the one determination, to have the increase. In the West the prices desired here are given, and why, it is asked, should not they be given in this City as well? To be a good machinist, a man must be well informed and intelligent; the very nature of the work requires brains; and any one knowing the trade will see that it is composed of men of more than ordinary intelligence and character. It is to be hoped that with such a class, who act from a conviction of right and justice, employers can meet, discuss the questions fairly and liberally, and that in twenty-four hours the shops will again be filled with willing labor and cunning skill.

The Successor of Judge McCunn.

We understand that Gov. SEYMOUR has tendered to JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., the appointment of City Judge, to fill the unexpired term (one year from the first of January next) of Judge McCUNN, who has just been elected to the Superior Court Bench. Mr. ANTHON is a son of the late Judge ANTHON, LL.D., and was Assistant District-Attorney under the administration of Mr. WAINWRIGHT. While acting as prosecuting officer he displayed the highest talents as an advocate, and a knowledge of law unsurpassed by any member of the New-York bar, young or old. In every respect the appointment is one eminently "fit to be made," and our highest Criminal Court can now boast of having two of the best Judges to be found on the Bench of this or any other State.

Annual Ball in Aid of the New-York Fire Department Fund.

The annual meeting of the Firemen's Ball Committee was held on Monday evening, 9th inst., at KIDDUP'S, No. 1,160 Broadway. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, C. SUNDERS GUNNISS; Secretary, JAMES F. WEBSTER; Treasurer, A. J. DELAPOUR. A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. J. L. MILLER, JOHN GARDEN and ROBERT MCCLURES, was appointed to select a suitable place to hold the annual ball, and to make other necessary arrangements.

Loss of the Pilot-Boat Mary Taylor.

The United States transport *Parthenon*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, five days from Port Royal, reports that on the 8th inst., about 6 o'clock A. M., when 20 miles E. N. E. from Barbegat, she came in collision with the pilot-boat *Mary Taylor, No. 3*, sinking her on her port bow, causing her to sink in a few moments in about 20 fathoms of water. Two pilots on board of the *Mary Taylor* and the crew, six in all, were picked up and taken on board the steamer. Before the pilot-boat went down most of the effects were saved. This is the third accident of the kind that has happened within the last 20 days. Our pilot-boats seem to be peculiarly unlucky this season.

STRIKE AMONG FEMALE EMPLOYES.—The girls employed in the hair-cloth factory, at Sixth-avenue—FOERSTER, JOHNSON & MCCLOSKEY'S—have struck for an additional five cents per yard, the proprietors having refused that advance. Some three hundred girls were employed in the factory, none of whom can make, it is said, more than $2 50 per week. Many of the girls have parents to support, and this sum is wholly inadequate. If any portion of the operatives now demanding increased wages, deserve more than another, the sympathy and countenance of the community, it is the female portion, never at any time properly paid, and whose cost of living is now largely increased.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of Mrs. Banks—Civil Government—A New National Bank—Amusements—Opening of the Varieties Theatre—Condition of the City.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 30, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. BANKS.

One of the most pleasant and significant events which have occurred here, since my last, was the arrival of Mrs. Gen. BANKS and her three children, by the *Evening Star*. The vessel arrived here at 2 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 20th. The General was at the levee ready to receive them, and at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day he was off to join the army! Such is a soldier's life! It must indeed have been painful and tantalizing to part from his loved ones again with so short a glance at them, after so long a separation. What added to the romantic interest of the matter was, that it happened to be his lady's birth-day.

I called this arrival a significant event; I meant significant of the existing state of things in New-Orleans, when we find the Commanding-General of the Department bringing his family here and establishing a home. A very large number of officers of every grade, and civilians also, are bringing out their families; so that we shall find ourselves here in the midst of a Union society, and the city full of gaiety.

It is impossible to overestimate the influence that this constant influx of Northern population, and consequently Northern sentiment, is having upon a city like New-Orleans. Contrast it, for instance, with what it was when Gen. BUTLER first came here, when every shutter was closed as if pestilence were stalking through the streets, and when a lady in any public conveyance would pull a string to get out the moment she saw a United States officer come in, and the change seems marvelous. Now we are not only rid of any absurdities of this kind, but families are beginning to associate freely who, a twelvemonth ago, would hardly breathe the same air; and, what is better yet, I believe little Cupid with his arrow is doing more work in the way of "Union" than all JEFF. DAVIS' cannon can do against it. It is impossible that all the interesting flirtations we see and hear of, among our officers and Louisiana belles, can come to nothing.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The city is in a great state of excitement and controversy just now, upon the question of Civil Government. There are two classes of Unionists here—at least both calling themselves Unionists; about the same state of things as you have in the North, between the unconditional supporters of the Administration and of freedom, and the men of "if" and "buts," who—for want of a better name—you call "Copperheads."

The first class of these—the Unconditional Unionists,—numbering a large class of former slave-owners and native Southerners, have solemnly resolved that Slavery is dead and past all resurrection; and that Louisiana must and shall come back into the Union, without one particle of the stain of Slavery upon her skirts. They formed at first but a small nucleus, but that nucleus has been rapidly enlarging in bulk and power, and will, ere long, like an overwhelming avalanche, carry everything before it. They have their regular clubs and other organizations, meet regularly every Saturday evening at the Lyceum Hall, where Slavery is as openly and publicly denounced by chosen orators as it could be in the Cooper Institute; and two journals earnestly sustain them—the *Times* and the *Era*.

This party, seeing that the time has not yet arrived when any steps toward the organization of a civil government can be taken with safety to the cause of freedom, are willing to postpone the matter, content, in the meantime, with the military government of Brig.-Gen. George F. SHEPLEY, under whose careful watchfulness and protection the latent feeling of loyalty can have time to develop itself, until it is strong enough to act alone.

The other party, composed principally of slave-owners and lovers of Slavery, who are still anxious to see the institution reinstated in all its pristine vigor throughout Louisiana, are going upon exactly the opposite tack. They see plainly that the longer the matter is deferred, the more public opinion will be changed against them.—the more able-bodied negroes will be recruited into our armies—the more their slaves will run off or be disorganized—and they are anxious to hurry on matters.

They have recently taken a bold and extraordinary stand, which has created no little excitement and discussion. On Wednesday morning last, the 28th, there appeared in the *Times* and other local papers, as an advertisement, "AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA," signed by W. W. PUGH, President; E. AMES, Vice-President, and J. Q. A. FELLOWS, Secretary, in which the people were called upon to meet and vote on the 2d of November next (only five days from the time of publication) for the appointment of all the officers necessary to forming a regularly-organized civil government, and ignoring the existence of a military government here entirely!

Such a manifesto, of course, came upon the people like a clap of thunder; for the proceedings of those who got it up were all by secret conclave in the Masonic Hall, and although sundry whisperings of it had leaked out, nobody really seemed to know anything positively about it until it was blazed forth in the papers.

The authorities were immediately sought upon the subject, and both Gens. BANKS and SHEPLEY not only denied having given any countenance to such proceedings, but expressed their unqualified disapproval of it, and gave authority to make such opinions public, as you will find by the *Times* of Thursday, 30th. The "address" is a singular document, and one which you will find well worthy perusal. What the concoctors of the scheme are going to do on the so-called day of election, after the expressed opinions of the Commanding-General and the Military Governor, is more than I can tell; but I know what prudence and common sense ought to suggest.

NATIONAL BANK.

Another highly important movement now going on in New-Orleans, and in the hands of just the kind of men who will carry it through successfully, is the establishment of a *National Bank*, under the Act of Congress of 23d February, 1863, and many of which have been already so satisfactorily organized in the Western, Northern and Middle States. These banks are based upon *United States bonds, bearing interest*, are under the rigid supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, and every possible safeguard is provided for the public. The *Times*, in its issue of this morning, was the first to sound the key-note of such an organization here, and it is exciting great interest.

There never was a place where such a system of banking is more needed than in New-Orleans; indeed we can scarcely be said to have any banks here at all. What few there are still keeping open are really doing no business whatever, loaning not a single dollar on discount to anybody ever since the Federal troops took possession, and they must all of them be hopelessly crippled. The fact is that the whole of their operations were based upon the existence of Slavery, and they are yet lingering on upon the remote chance of a reinstatement of that institution. But Slavery is hopelessly dead in Louisiana, and these banks must consequently die with it, unless they choose to organize under the Act of Congress.

It is proposed to call this new bank, now in course of rapid organization, "The First National Bank of New-Orleans." It is difficult to calculate the impetus which such an institution will immediately have upon the commerce of the place, by establishing a sound and healthy currency among us. Not only that, but based as it is upon full national confidence, and upon the sound conviction not only of the perpetuity of our Union, but of Louisiana's being forever henceforth purged of Slavery, it will be one of the strongest political aids to the Union cause that could be organized in this place. I hope you will look into this matter and give it Northern publicity through the columns of your widely-circulated paper, for it is really something well worthy the attention of your readers.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season of amusements has already commenced; and although we cannot output our theatres by the dozen like you, I don't know but that we enjoy what we have all the more. The *Varieties* Theatre was opened here on the night of Thursday, 30th, with perhaps as fine a company as ever trod those or any other boards. Mr. LEWIS BAKER, the lessee, had only arrived with his company a day or two before in the *Evening Star*, and the selection he brought with him has been already most favorably received by the public.

For the benefit of theatre-goers among your readers, I will mention the bill of fare which Mr. BAKER has laid before us. The leading ladies are Mrs. ALBINIA BAKER, ROSE SKERWILL, VIOLA BARRETT, AZELIA SEPTON and Mrs. PARSONS. The gentlemen are Messrs. LEWIS BAKER, the famous comedian DAN SEYCOMBE, LAWRENCE BARRETT, CHARLES KINCLEARE and JOSEPH BARRETT. One old face I miss—I beg her pardon, young and beautiful face—that of that accomplished lady and exquisite actress, Mrs. GRAMMARE. She is so identified with every sweet heroine that one fell in love with last Winter at the Varieties, that it will take some time to get reconciled to her absence. While so many are "starring" it, who are really not capable of holding a lamp to her, I am really astonished that her name has never commanded that prominence in the North to which her versatile talents and polished acting so fully entitle her.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Everything remains very quiet and orderly, business evidently getting better every day, and the city gradually filling up. There is more movement about the streets and hotels, and people seem to be imperceptibly sliding out of sulking against the Yankees into thinking about commercial matters, which are far more profitable to everybody. Recruiting is going on very well, and we have no doubt of seeing the numbers filled up, without any recourse to drafting. The health of the city continues, as usual, excellent; and although we have had some cold, rainy weather lately, this is only the precursor of the glorious season that is just about to burst upon us, and which, in this climate, is to my taste unsurpassed in the world. NEMO.

The Appointment of Recruiting Officers.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Under an arrangement with the Federal authorities for the appointment of four Military Commissioners in each Congressional District, the former to appoint two and the Governor two, to aid in raising volunteers, Gov. SEYMOUR has appointed the following officers:

District.		
11.	C. H. Winfield, George W. Greene.	
12.	Edwin B. Osborn, James H. Seaman.	
13.	S. S. Hommel, Jacob Hardenburg.	
14.	Peter Cagger, C. W. Armstrong.	
15.	Moses Warren, Edwin Brownell.	
16.	Jesse Gay, Smith M. Weed.	
17.	W. P. Cornwell, Charles Durkee.	
18.	W. Cunningham, Luke Dodge.	
19.	John F. Hubbard, John F. Smith.	
20.	L. H. Brown, E. J. Clark.	
21.	D. C. Greve, D. P. Bissell.	
22.	A. P. Grant, A. B. Getty.	
23.	D. Rockstaver, D. Pratt.	
24.	E. P. Ross, W. C. Beardsley.	
25.	H. O. Chesebro, J. J. Matterson.	
26.	John J. Taylor, H. A. Seebe.	
27.	Hiram Gray, Stephen McDonald.	
28.	W. C. Bowley, James C. Campbell.	
29.	R. Chamberlain, James Jackson, Jr.	
30.	A. P. Lansing, William Williams.	
31.	H. J. Minor, Joseph Hall.	

The officers of the first ten districts have not yet been appointed.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

A fire at Nevada City yesterday destroyed nearly all the buildings on Broad-street, five brick buildings on Main-street, the Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational and Catholic Churches, the theatre, Court-house, express and telegraph offices, the gas works, the United States Hotel and many stores in the neighborhood. The County records were saved. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The Case of Lieut. Kendall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

The undersigned, officers of the Forty-fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, desire to correct an erroneous statement which obtained currency through your columns some months since, in regard to one of their fellow-officers, Lieut. KENDALL, Co. A.

The article in question asserted or assumed that Lieut. KENDALL had been convicted by Court-martial of the charge of cowardice; whereas, by reference to the proceedings of the original Court-martial, as well as the record of the new trial recently held at Newbern, it will appear that he was acquitted of this charge.

It is well known to us, and was fully proved at these trials, that at the time Lieut. KENDALL was charged with leaving his company, the regiment was *not under fire*, and that the circumstances under which he left his position gave no occasion to suspect him of cowardice. His courage, which no one acquainted with him has ever doubted, has been subsequently proved on several trying occasions, and his reputation in this respect is as unquestionable as that of any officer or man in the regiment.

(Signed,)

Capt. HUNT,	Lieut. STEBBINS, A. H.
Capt. SULLIVAN,	Lieut. KENRICK.
Capt. LOMBARD,	Lieut. FIELD.
Capt. WELD,	Lieut. NEWELL,
Ex-Capt. REYNOLDS,	Lieut. BROWN,
Capt. RICHARDSON,	Lieut. JOHNSON, Adjt.
Capt. KENDALL,	Lieut. HOWE,
Capt. STORROW	Lieut. WHITE,
Capt. GRINWOLD,	Lieut. STEBBINS, H. S.
Capt. SMITH	Lieut. ODIORNE,
Lieut. HOOPER,	Lieut. CUMSTON.

☞ Mr. LEWIS A. OSBORN, of Warren-street, has introduced a superior prepared Java coffee into the market, which is highly recommended by many eminent medical men of the City. It excels in flavor, economy and wholesomeness, and the properties of coffee so injurious to digestion are neutralized.

For those suffering with dyspepsia who use the beverage we should say it is invaluable.—*Express.*

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress, may terminate seriously.

A Fact.—When you go fishing, hunting, fishing, or scouting, when in dull company or alone, with a box of DURNO'S CATARRH-SNUFF in your pocket you have a sure "friend at a pinch." Sold by all Druggists.

TO DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Like mighty genius, long by fetters chained,
Like wounded eagle 'neath a cliff unguided,
Bound was my breath! Vain, panting to be free,
Until unpinioned by one pinch of thee!

Gold Pens, Manufactured by E. S. Johnson & CO. are the best pens, for the least amount of money, of any firm in the world, any statement of any other manufacturer to the contrary notwithstanding. Send or call for a circular giving exact engravings of pens and cases before purchasing elsewhere. These pens are warranted for one year. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufactory, No. 15 Maiden-lane. Office No. 3 Dye-st., corner Broadway.

Keep Your Feet Dry
with a pair of Brooks' Water-proof Boots.
Reasonable prices.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Trusses.—White's Patent Lever Truss will positively cure rupture. It is light, clean and easy—no moisture on the back or cord. The power is made lighter or stronger by the patient, as desired; warranted to cure. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 418 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Feet-Covering for the Winter.—A large and attractive stock of elegantly-made Boots for gentlemen, and Gaiters, Over-Shoes and Slippers for balls and parties, &c., for ladies and misses, is offering at low prices at CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

A Sensible Gentleman does not object to WEARING a STYLISH HAT, and that is the reason why WHITE'S FAMED HAT EMPORIUM is daily thronged with customers. Ladies' fancy Furs also at No. 214 Broadway.

Meerschaum Gold Pens were never sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines were awarded the highest premium over all competitors at the recent State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and at every Institute and County Fair where exhibited this year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Kendall's Ambrosia is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambrosia.

Kendall's Ambrosia.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 566 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more readily on blemish than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly to marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silverplate, &c., at No. 42 Murray-st., near Office-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only licensed of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hill's Hair Dye 50c.—Black or Brown, natural, reliable, durable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in the Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere. W. BOGLE, Boston.

Nitrous Oxide Gas.—Drs. LEVETT & TAYLOR, Dental Rooms, 19 Bond-street, 16th-st., continue with the greatest success to extract teeth without pain.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Jasmine of the Société Hygiénique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTIEN, No. 185 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

BARRETT—ENDY.—On this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the residence of B. G. Arnold, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State of the State of Rhode Island, and ELLEN, daughter of the late Benson S. Endy, Esq., all of Providence, R. I.

ELLIOTT—DINSMORE.—In New-London, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Mr. Cooper, S. S. ELLIOTT, of New-York, and ANNIE L. DINSMORE, of Ohio. No cards.

GOLDSMITH—HOBT.—On Tuesday, July 22, by Rev. Father Starr, Vicar-General, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH and Miss KATE MARIE CROLIE, third daughter of Michael Hoyt, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

GREENLEAF—RITCH.—On Monday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. W. W. Phillips, at the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. JOSEPH GREENLEAF and MARY H., daughter of Ithamar W. Ritch, all of this City.

HUNTINGTON—BIDDLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Right Rev. S. A. McCoskry, Bishop of Michigan, CHARLES S. HUNTINGTON and JULIA M., daughter of the late William M. Biddle, of Carlisle, Penn. No cards.

ROSS—CREIGHTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, at St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, by Rev. H. J. Grassit, assisted by Rev. William Stewart Darling, THOMAS ROSS, Esq., fourth son of the late David Ross, Esq., Q. C., of Montreal, and ELIZA ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Ogden Creighton, 76th regiment.

STORY—KNAPP.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the Washington-square M. E. Church, by Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., assisted by Rev. David Buck, JACOB STORY, Jr., and LOUISA J., eldest daughter of Francis A. Knapp, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ARCHER.—In Harlem, 126th-st., near 2d-av., on Monday, Nov. 9, ELIZABETH ARCHER, aged 84 years and 7 months.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Baptist Church, on 5th-av. and 126th-st. Members of the Baptist Church, (now Madison-av.,) of which body deceased was a consistent member, are particularly requested to be present.

DODGE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. ELIZA P. DODGE, widow of the late Robert Dodge, in her 61st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 Broome-st., in this City, on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JACOBS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, FRANCES MARIA JACOBS. Her friends, and those of her brother, Edward W. Jacobs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock, from No. 653 4th-st.

MUNDY.—In Staten Island, on Monday, Nov. 9, at the *residence of her son-in-law, Dr. James R. Boardman, Mrs. ELLEN MUNDY, in the 86th year of her age.*

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Stapleton.

NEVIN.—On Sunday night, Nov. 8, JANE, wife of John Nevin, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her brother, John W. Culbert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 11.

PHILLIPS.—At his parents' residence, No. 62 Clinton-place, on Sunday morning, Nov. 9, of consumption, JOHN V. PHILLIPS, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Joseph's Church, corner of 6th-av. and West Washington-place, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

POLLOK.—On the evening of Nov. 10, SCANAN POLLOK, son of John H. Pollok, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his father-in-law, D. V. R. Berthoff, No. 37 Hammond-st., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends, and the friends and relatives of the families, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment, on Friday morning, Nov. 13.

POST.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, BUDDETT, son of John Post, aged 31 years.

Funeral from the house of his father, No. 318 South 2d-st., on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICE.—In Norwich, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 6, LOUISE, wife of George Canning Rice, editor, &c., of the *Chenango Telegraph.*

☞ Geneva, Albany and Troy papers please copy.

RAYNOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, of diphtheria, MARIANNA, daughter of William and Esther J. RAYNOR, aged 3 years, 3 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 26 Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STOHLMANN.—On Monday, Nov. 9, J. FREDERICK C. STOHLMANN, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-st., near Broadway, on Thursday, Nov. 12, precisely at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—In the morning of Nov. 10, after a protracted illness, AMELIA SMITH, wife of Charles Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 Main-st., East Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, at the residence of her father, DELLA, daughter of A. P. Wilson, Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 20 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 262.—Nov. 10, 1862.
39, 26, 40, 45, 21, 5, 57, 30, 22, 49, 69.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 263.—Nov. 10, 1862.
48, 18, 11, 17, 13, 55, 14, 32, 5, 6, 60, 28.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either of the
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRICITY.

DR. HYDE,
MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,
NO. 419 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

FROM MRS. G. NEWCOMB.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

DR. HYDE—*Dear Sir:* Business has made pleasure or comfortable by electricity, has resulted far beyond my most sanguine expectations. After having been under the treatment of nine different physicians within the last three years, during which time I was suffering from aphonia, (or loss of voice,) and had lost every hope of ever speaking a word again, I was induced to try your new mode, and, strange to say, after the sixth or seventh application, my voice returned, and I now feel that I am restored to the enjoyment of life and society, to which I have been comparatively a stranger. I will add that I had previously tried electricity applied very differently from your system, without any relief. With the hope that others similarly unfortunate may receive like benefit, you are at liberty to refer any persons to me, at No. 4 Hubert-st. MRS. G. NEWCOMB.

FROM G. S. WASHBURN, ESQ., OF McKEAN, PENN.

McKEAN, Penn., July 14, 1862.

DR. H. T. HYDE—*Dear Sir:* I send you a statement of the effect of electricity upon myself, with permission to use it for the benefit of others if you desire to do so. For thirteen years I have been afflicted with the asthma, and during that time there have been but few months in which I did not suffer with a severe paroxysm, entirely prostrated me for four or five days, and sometimes longer until I had become worn down by disease. In a bed a back I have sat up for FOURTEEN NIGHTS in succession. The least active exercise would bring it on. About the 1st of March last I placed myself under your care, and almost immediately I felt like a different being. I have gained over twenty pounds in weight, am able to do considerable work. It has also improved my general health, and gives me a greater power of endurance than I ever had. Yours truly, G. S. WASHBURN.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

One of the OLDEST and MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES in the world, for
COUGHS,
COLDS,
and all
LUNG COMPLAINTS.
CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, SINGERS,
and all those whose profession requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs will find instant and effectual relief by using this remedy. A small quantity allowed to pass over the irritated part at once removes the difficulty.

From Jessie Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New-Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health."

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 421 Broadway, New-York;
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
and by all druggists.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
In Brocatel, Satins and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE
OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.
In the stock will be found
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.
Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTEKA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failing off in our whole business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk;
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

HOLLOWAY'S
ARNICA PLASTERS
will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.
Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COODEN,
Philadelphia,
and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

TAYLOR'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.—This elegant stomachic Elixir is prepared from the best Calisaya Cinchona Bark, and is probably the best combination of Cinchona and Iron yet devised. Each dessertspoonful holds in solution two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, together with the soluble portion of *sixteen grains of the best yellow (Calisaya) Bark*, combined with a number of choice aromatics. It has been found very beneficial in Dyspepsia, and in that languor and prostration of the system which frequently succeed acute diseases. It increases the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, is very acceptable to the stomach, and may be advantageously used in all cases where a tonic influence is required. 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared solely by TAYLOR, Apothecary,
No. 1,815 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, One, Two and Three Hundred Dollars each.—gone with diamonds outside and inside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS, NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WANTED—AN OPERA GLASS—ANY ONE having a good, plain Opera Glass, which they wish to dispose of cheaply, can find a purchaser by addressing X. Y., Box No. 181 Times Office.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment" at his office,
No. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN! NEW TESTIMONY.

HEAR.

HARLEM, July 28, 1862.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears will lost the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest professional ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th-av.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1862.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual fullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a gushing of fluid. I have had frequent coughing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful. It is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 265 7th-st.—New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild, and scientific treatment of Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 256 7th-st.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1862.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, GAVIN & CO. BANKS and bankers will find it to be to their interest to call on us when in need of Government Securities.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
so long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all their Agents for these Bonds, we are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

7-30 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Marketrate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and additional lines which other Railroads now chartered contemplate forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of making the necessary outlays in building such extensions, and to defray the other incidents to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purpose of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the Charter and amendatory acts, and authorized by both Common and Preferred Stock, is Twenty Millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of conferring on the Board of Directors the Capital Stock of the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, on the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 4, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 55½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 15, 1861," I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly described in this proclamation, and do hereby virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon such and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being part of the State Stock, Common Schools, issued dollars each, dated July 1, 1853, due or payable 1860, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 8, issued to W. A. E. Van Buren; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to James K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, issued to J. Shaw, attorney; Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, issued to James K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Dunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 26th day of September, 1863.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:

O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, Nov. 2, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Gotham Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
JOHN S. DUNHAM,
BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED I. ROME,
CHARLES J. TEBBETS,
CHARLES SAMFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE UPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODWARD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER was unanimously elected Vice-President.

G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations of par; a commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Other Agencies for sale.

U. S. Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness.
7-10 Treasury Notes.
Quartermasters checks and vouchers, and American gold purchased and for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM E. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 46,824, for one hundred shares, issued by the New-York Transfer Agency of the New-York Central Railroad Company to L. White & Co., has been lost, and that application has been made for the substitution of a certificate in place thereof. Any person finding the original certificate will render a favor, which will be suitably rewarded, by handing it to the Transfer Clerk of the New-York Central Railroad Company, or to the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three inspectors of the next election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 20th of August last. Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,
(AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from date (the 6th) to the 15th inst., ten days, during which time the stock will be transferred at the office in Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
Pp A. G. HEINWAY & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

MERRILL, CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
SEND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Prompt returns and collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
Office of
PARKER & BOWDOIN,
(Successors to Walsh), corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 & 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand and ready for immediate delivery. TO PARTIES in the country, Banks and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Memorandum Paper and Letter sent free.

TO LOAN ON BONDS AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $2,000 to $20,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $2,000 to $40,000.
Westchester County—sums of $2,000 to $10,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.

All applications must contain full particulars.

N. B.—I have a sum of $20,000 which will be loaned only on unexceptionable security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be expected.

WARD HOFMAN,
(Late Field & McLean.)
No. 15 Wall-st.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their New-York Stock Agent, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Refer to Ketchum, Son & Co., New-York; Hartford Bank, Hartford.

ROSS, DEWSTER & CO.,
No. 54 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 41 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 9 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS' BANK, Harlem, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
Not one half per cent discount.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, NOV. 2, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM TREDWAY,
JACOB R. WESTON,
JACOB A. SORBETTON,
EDWARD C. FAILE,
JOHN J. PERKINS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. F. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM C. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
D. C. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN R. VAN WYCK,
EDWARD B. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM E. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIGOT,
JOHN G. HARRIOTT,
JOHN W. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:

MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. REVOUS, Jr.,
HIRAM HAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Berrien, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

HARTFORD COLLECTIONS REMITTED for on day of payment less ¼ of one per cent.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, known and salable in the market, purchased at current rates by

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Manufacturers and others having any Banking business which they wish attended to in the State of Connecticut, or any business connected with already established banks, etc., will receive prompt returns by sending to us.

Refer to Ketchum, Son & Co., New-York; Hartford Bank, Hartford.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock, between the hours of 11 and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for thirteen Directors and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Company, 50-51-st., between 10th and 11th sts., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 3 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Harlem and R. R. R. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

C. L. DARWOOD, Secretary.

FORDHAM, Oct. 26, 1863.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 1863.

WM. C. MARTIN WAS APPOINTED SECRETARY of this Company from 1st November, instant, in place of W. F. Underhill, resigned.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

EAST RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 1863.

W. F. UNDERHILL WAS APPOINTED Secretary of this Company, from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned.

C. H. BIRNEY, President.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

SEARDREW & WADE, No. 13 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to

WM. H. HARRISON, No. 38 Wall-st.

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM AND good security will be given for $1,000 or $5,000 for from three to five years. Address N. S., Box No. 141 Times Office.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—Good security only required. Apply to FREDK E. WESTBROOK, No. 68 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS A per share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 2. The transfer books will close the 23d inst. and reopen the 2d day of November next.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of MARTIN & KINNIER, Brewers, at No. 17 Downing-st., is hereby dissolved. The business will be continued by WILLIAM MARTIN, who will close up the old affairs and sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1863.

WILLIAM MARTIN,
GEO. KINNIER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated Nov. 7, 1863.

JAMES COSGROVE.
BARNEY COSGROVE.

N. B.—BARNEY COSGROVE will continue to carry on the business of undertaker at No. 9 Barclay-slip, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY HIRAM DRAPER.
Office No. 8 Pine-street, New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange, Delaware, No. 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCK.

By order of LEWIS CURTIS, Esq., Executor of the estate of JOSEPH B. REEVE, deceased:
[illegible] Shares of the Mechanics' Bank Stock.
[illegible] Shares of the Union Bank Stock.
[illegible] Shares of the Phenix Bank Stock.
[illegible] Shares of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock.
[illegible] Shares of the Mechanics' Bank Stock.
[illegible] Shares of the Metropolitan Bank Stock.
By order of Stockholder:
[illegible] Bonds, $1,000 each, New-Albany and Salem Railroad.
1 Bond, $1,000 each, New-Albany and Salem Railroad.
2 Bonds, $1,000 each, Peoria and Oquawka Railroad first mortgage.
[illegible] Shares New Albany and Salem Railroad Co. Stock.
[illegible] Shares of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Co. Stock.
[illegible] Shares of the New-York and Erie RR. preferred Stock.
1 Share of the N. Y. Society Library, free of assessment.
Also,
[illegible] Shares Manhattan Gas Co. Stock.
[illegible] Shares Metropolitan Gas Co. Stock.
[illegible] Shares Brooklyn Gas Light Co. Stock.
[illegible] Shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. Script.
[illegible] to be paid in.
[illegible] Shares Gotham Fire Insurance Co. Stock.
[illegible] Shares Gotham Fire Insurance Co. Stock.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.
COTTON.

BAMBRIDGE, AUCTIONEER.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from wharves

LAMBERT'S STORE, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at Half-stock M., as follows:
MARKED "BOESUCK."
[illegible] BALES UPLAND COTTON.
[illegible] BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "FORT ROYAL."
[illegible] BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS."
[illegible] BALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 16th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAFF,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.
A PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY,

at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 216 West 24th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, half-tester bedsteads, wardrobes, mirrors, shades, mattresses, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house.

HENRY E. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CHANDELIERS, BY FRATIN AND OTHERS, FURNITURE MADE BY ROUX & CO.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 East 22d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a large and valuable household furniture, the property of a family leaving for Europe, consisting of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, large pier and mantel glasses, rich silk and lace curtains, parlor furniture elaborately carved with figures, covered tapestry de., brocade silk by Roux & Co., etageres, sarcoverties, fancy chairs, card tables, several pieces marble statuary, very costly and elegant real bronze, made by Fratin, Gonon, Gaillard, Delicate and others; some are life-size. In hall superb clock and figures, formerly belonged to the Countess du Barry, style Louis XIV., cost $2,000; set real bronze chandelier; real bronze urnstan, imported by Fratin, Paris; twenty-two richly framed valuable pictures, pastelles and engravings; spring-back and easy chairs. Dining-room, all in fine oak, by Roux—buffets; tables; chairs, covered in green morocco, curtains to match; superb dinner-set, white and gold; an entire set of glass from Paris; a superb silver-plated dinner service, consisting of large coolers, with Vermont's ivory handles; vegetable dishes, turens, &c., made to order in Paris; clock in armor and wood, mounted bronze sliding real bronze chandeliers, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, secretary-bureaus, wardrobes, secretaries, dressing-tables and glass, French mahogany and black walnut furniture, made by Roux; Brussels carpets, Axminster, Turkey, delaine window and door curtains and bandoir furniture and wall drapery, ormolu work-tables, statuary and bronzes, chairs, couches, articles of vertu, many of which are very rare, and other articles described in the catalogue.

The above will be on exhibition one day before the sale, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st. The house for sale or to let.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF LITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS FOR STATUES OR BUSTS, BRONZES, FAUNS, FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASSES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, at 10 o'clock each day, at the store No. 648 Broadway, the Italian Marble Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., a large assortment of Carara marble statuary, figures and groups, classical vases, urns, just landed and never before exhibited. These goods are imported direct from Italy by Signors Giovannoni and Rannoni. They will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and will be the highest New-York, Jersey City, and Hoboken, a very important and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carara statuary marble, namely: Baccante, Venus of Canova, Psyche of Canova, Fidelity, Venus from the Bath, Contending Cupids, Two Groups, The Water Carrier, Diana, Bust of Moroni, Bust of Washington, Cupid and Knight, Venus, Fortune, Innocence, Summer, Spring, Highland Mary, Corinna, Dancing Girls, Carcel, Dorothea, and many more too numerous to mention, and a full assortment of Vases, Tazzas, Groups, &c., for the decoration of parlors. In this collection will be found Works of Art, larger and more elaborately carved and finished than any offered at public sale before.

The goods will be on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, day and evening, and descriptive catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases, at a small expense.

E. H. Ludlowth Co., Auctioneers.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE large and attractive sale of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, mosaic tables, pedestals for statues or busts, fine bronzes, &c., to be sold at auction by

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
at the store No. 648 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.
CARARA MARBLE STATUARY,
FIGURES, GROUPS,
CLASSICAL VASES, &c.,
Just landed.

These goods are imported direct from Italy, by Signors Giovannoni & Rannoni, and have never before been exhibited.

The Cupid on marble figures and other large pieces will be sold at 12½ o'clock.

Goods will be on exhibition this evening.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MILES, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of John Sculthorp, No. 136 Broadway:
ARTIST'S SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES,
BY MR. JOHN WILLIAMSON,
OF BROOKLYN.

This collection is particularly interesting and worthy the attention of lovers of art, from the great variety of subjects, and careful finish of the pictures, comprising the models of nature, both animate and inanimate. It is not only rich in landscapes and still-life sketches, but embraces exquisite and elaborately finished studies of fruit and flowers from nature—a branch of art in which Mr. W. stands unrivaled in this country. The above are now on exhibition daily, at the gallery, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., with catalogues.

EDWARD SUTTERSIER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—English carpets, French plate mirrors, &c., by D. W. IVES & CO., Nos. 1 and 2 Astor-place, Lafayette-avenue.

On THIS DAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock.

The elegant furniture of said residence, now about one year since, and all of the best description, having been made to order in every instance. The carpets were supplied by Stewart and Crosley, of velvet, Brussels, throughout; other descriptions. Rich gilt cornices and lace curtains for four windows, matching two superb pier glasses, one of which is 120x84, with lace tables to match. Suite of parlor furniture, enameled chamber de., rosewood carved oak dining-room suite, consisting of sideboard, extension table, chairs, &c. Also, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets, lounges, easy-chairs, center tables, bronze clock and mantel ornaments, hall stand, oilcloths, refrigerators, china, glass, cutlery and plated ware. On exhibition, and catalogue morning of sale.

HENRY E. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 22 Nassau-st.:

A pair of chestnut-colored carriage horses, 16¼ hands high, round-pulsed, sold for want of use.

A second roadway, built by Miner & Stevens, cost $600, nearly new, having been run about one month with pole and shafts.

Also, a fine top buggy wagon, in good order, made by one of the best City makers.

A valuable brown mare, about 12 years old, perfectly kind and gentle, 16¼ hands high.

Also, a two-seat roadway, in good order. Also, single harness, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 75 Nassau-st., by order of the assignee, the entire stock of a cabinet-maker, all made for City use, comprising parlor suites in various coverings, bedroom suites, library furniture, &c.; also, a lot of second-hand furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, mirrors, gas chandeliers, glassware, &c., the whole for absolute sale, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and others.

ABNER C. HAYWARD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 11, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the spacious private residence No. 125 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

JOSEPH REGENAS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, NOV. 12, at 10½ A. M., at No. 189 Amity-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn: Walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture; rosewood piano; carpets; oilcloths, dining-room and kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of valuable household furniture, comprising Mahogany, Rosewood, Silk, &c.

to be sold by

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock,

at the Brokers' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

By order of the administrator.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

CAMELLIAS, ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, &c., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a number of fine specimen plants, in fine order, and will be sold without reserve.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 66 BROADWAY,

Have several large plots of lots in the vicinity of the Central Park for sale, suitable for investment. Also, a number of stores and other sites on Broadway, Duane, Franklin, Worth, White, Franklin, Leonard, Church and Mercer sts.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 156. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large front salon, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vestibule; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 16th-st.; and all throughout in the best order and condition. This entire house was erected and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William H. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete one in the most commodious of its class in the city. The frescos decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also mantelpieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 5, or to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME HOUSE, 40x51, in South Liberty-st., Poughkeepsie; lot 100 feet front and rear, 250 deep, commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson and surrounding country. There are 4 rooms and pantry on the first floor, 11 feet 6 inches high; parlor is 20 feet 2x17 feet, and five on the second floor, 11 feet high; also, bath room, &c., 6 marble mantels, and plenty of closets; Chilson's furnace, with registers, in 6 rooms, and ventilators in the same, terminating in an Emerson's ejector; gas; basement kitchen, and excellent dry stone cellar; outside walls of house thick, and inside shutters; choice fruit, good water, and in a healthy locality; substantially built ten years since. There is a tenant-house on foot of lot. Half the purchase money may remain on it. Price $13,000. Possession immediate. Apply to MARY SMART, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 472 WEST 34TH-ST., three stories; brown stone, 20x50, with all the modern improvements; in good order.

House No. 102 West 26th-st.; four stories; English basement; newly repaired and painted; in excellent order; possession immediately or next May, as desired.

Also, four lots on 21st-st., between 11th-av. and 12th-av.

Four lots on 23d-st., near 11th-av.

On easy terms. Apply to

A. S. UNDERHILL, No. 60 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 712 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles Marsh, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, containing 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern convenience, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged and with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 50 feet front, 100 feet deep. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, restaurants and Union-square. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WILLIS, Exchange-place, New-York, or

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 138 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANTIAL three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of hotels, theatres, and public halls. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office, No. 5; or to R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

BROWNSTONE HOUSES FOR SALE—ON Murray Hill and vicinity—2 on 35th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; 1 on 36th-st., near 6th-av.; 1 on 23d-st., near Fifth-av.; Hotel; one on 17th-st., near Union-square. Price from $18,000 to $50,000. Also, 2 elegant brown stone houses on 38th-st., with stables. Also, several of desirable lots on Murray Hill. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND LUMBER-DEALERS.—For sale, 20 lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, on the East River, where the water is deep, with good dockage at the foot of the street. Suitable for a manufactory or lumber, brewery, &c. Apply to A. H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 23D-ST., OPPOSITE LONDON-terrace, or one of the finest blocks in the City, a first-class brown-stone house, 24 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, with or without the furniture. Price, $17,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT STONE DWELLING with all the modern improvements, in West 34th-st., New-York, between Ninth and Tenth avs., 20x51, with 9 inches; house 22½ x 60 ft.; four stories, basement, &c. Price low and terms easy. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH

THE GERMAN HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a formula of Sir James Clark, M. D., Physician to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a most certain remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, yet contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. The married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Fainting, these Pills effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the most delicate.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH PACKAGE, which should be carefully preserved.

Price, full particulars and a pamphlet, free, of the agent, who will forward the above name postpaid to any address, in the United States, on receipt of the price, $1 per box, or 6 boxes for $5, addressed to JOS. MORSE, M. D., 167 Canal-st., New-York. Sole Wholesale Agent for United States.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN 24 HOURS.—DR. WARD, 167 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st., near Broadway, Lecturer on Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Author, &c., &c., &c.,

BEECHER'S FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

Continued from First Page.

find it difficult to be able with propriety, when I hear that I ought not, to be going on performing the functions of life. [Laughter.] I am told I have been destroyed body, soul, honor and reputation on account of entertainments in Edinburgh. I cannot tell which paper has destroyed me, and I would not, if I could. It is said that my statements as to the moral question in America were totally at variance with facts. My venerable and talented friend Dr. MASON is present (cheers) and I speak no before one who knows the truth; and although I have never till this morning seen him—may I see him a thousand years hereafter—though I, of course, know nothing of his opinions, while I know he is an honest man, and know what an honest man must say in respect of certain points, I say he will not rebuke me for saying there never was a time of such material or moral prosperity as in the North at this time. Burdened as we are with war, there never was a time when husbandry was carried on with more alacrity or success, when every conceivable form of productive industry and manufacturing through the whole range was more taxed by demand. It is not as it was in Manchester just before this war, when you had manufactured far beyond the consumption of your customers. It is not destitution. There never was a time when throughout a Union were so easy, and I think so healthy, notwithstanding the contrary opinion of the editor of the *Times* Money Article. You say we shall come to a crash. It may be we shall, though we are going to it by a very pleasant way. [Laughter.] But are we doing this upon an inflated paper currency, without a proper basis and proper security? Paper must represent convertible property. Is there more paper in circulation in the North than there is actual available property in the North which it represents? On that subject I declare it makes no difference whether paper is issued by State Banks or individual brokers, or the National Government; if there is never more paper than is needed all then is safe, for there is no more paper than they have means to convert. Again, you can always issue more paper than you can convert in any one day. Three bills to the amount of bullion is a safe measure. The great point of finance in the North is that this uprising to defrange business that it compelled a universal settlement. I don't know how it is in England, but in America we need a financial judgment-day once in ten years, and we get it. These crashes, although in one way of meeting at them they are unfavorable, in another are always beneficial. A new country must have credit. As countries grow old and rich they can contract it more and more, but a new country that has its resources to develop requires credit, and with it you must have the attendant evils of intense stimulation of hopeful and sanguine natures. Once in ten years the thing comes round in a kind of miscellaneous crash. The bubble is broken, the paper is gone, and the property remains. The man that yesterday says this is my house don't say so to-morrow; but the community is not hurt—the property is there—the difference is in shifting owners. [Laughter.] Taken as a commercial revulsion may be unhealthy; but out of that issue of the Times is that many political economists have believed, and these periodical settlements are always salutary. We had a settlement in 1857, and there was the test at the beginning of this war to be settled. But what there was we swept out of the way. And since the day when the infant colony of Plymouth Bay had to pay 50 per cent for money loaned to her in England, I don't believe there has ever been so sound a state of business in the North as to-day. And your business men in Manchester will see that these reasons work that way. Furthermore, there being so much of uncertainty in the commercial world, men will no more go on the credit system as before; they are buying for cash, and then going home and selling for cash. Some of you in Manchester can say whether it is not the case here to an extent never before known, that American merchants are buying for cash; and, though there may be facts the other way, yet in America the business is mainly taking that direction. You recollect the story of the Yankee in Boston, he had got money enough and goods enough, but thought a man ought to failure so he could not collect his debts. We may fail so; but I don't see any other form of bankruptcy awaiting us. [Laughter.] Our Government is issuing bonds largely that are becoming the basis of the whole banking system in the North. The Government bonds become the securities of our State banks. They issue Government notes as their circulation, and although there is an immense amount of Government notes in circulation they are taking the place of the individual State bank-notes. I don't profess to be posted on this, but my impression is there is no more paper money in circulation than there has been at many periods in American history. But it is not a circulation of individual banks nor of States; it is a circulation of the total United States; and whereas, before these bills had the security of what was in the vault of the State, the guarantee of these bills with only the same circulation is the guarantee of the credit and total property of the United States. [Hear, hear.] I cannot state, as I should have done if I had supposed I was to be called on for these facts, just how much has been invested; but probably four or five hundred millions of the capital of the North, not invested already in business, has been invested in what are called Government Securities, which are just your Consols over again. Our people feel two things—first, that our Government must stand, and therefore they cannot help it; and, secondly, that it will stand, and it is safe to invest in it. [Cheers.] Our savings banks, insurance companies, trust fund commissioners, and men who have in charge the money of widows and orphans, old men who wish to secure themselves against contingencies and bankruptcies, men who have sums in hand and are looking about for investment, are showing that, of all securities, none seems to them so sound as the faith and credit of the United States. [Loud cheers.] That Government, then, has a lien on all the unoperative capital of the North and West, and it has become the interest of every business and moneyed man in the whole Northern States to maintain the Government as the way to maintain himself. If it be said that I have said that the Government paper had been issued as only three to one of bullion, I never made any statement on that question at all; but that since Government issued this paper, since it better represents not only what had been paid in for these bonds as invested, but represents, also, the total available property of the United States itself, it is a better circulation than that of local banks, which issue three papers to one pound of bullion. That is what I meant to say at Edinburgh, whether I said it or not. I ought not, of course, to speak in this matter, because I am not a financier, but a clergyman and a patriot only; and if you were to get hold of a man who knew a great deal more, he would state the matter not weaker, but stronger. [Applause.] If there is anything I have inadvertently omitted to notice on this fiscal question, I shall be ready to attend to any question that may be put to me now. [Mr. BEECHER paused, and then resumed.] I may presume, then, I am entirely correct, and you are entirely satisfied. [Applause.]

THREE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

I am told there are three questions which have been addressed to me through a Manchester paper, which have never got a straightforward answer; and I will endeavor to show you what a straightforward answer is. The first question is, "Do colored persons ever attend your church in Brooklyn?" Yes, by scores and hundreds. [Cheers.] Second, "If so, where do they sit?" Wherever they can get a seat. [Cheers and laughter.] Our church will hold but 2,000, and its exceedingly difficult for any one to get a seat. I have said unanswerably, in expostulating with our people, who are sometimes impatient of having so little use of their pews, for which they pay an inordinate rent, "Gentlemen, you know very well when you rent pews here you pay $300 for a pew for the sake of sitting in the aisle, and you knew it when you bought your pew." It is expressly stipulated that if a man is not in his pew to defend it within a certain number of minutes he forfeits his right, and we have 10 to 25 active and enterprising men whose whole business it is to seat people in our church, and sometimes, when there is a public question involving great interests, the church is thronged for hours before the door is open. How then do you suppose when our own pew-holders have to dunle to get their seats, when strangers come an hour beforehand, and when this has been the case for sixteen years right straight along, do you suppose it is likely that we take the colored people by platoons and walk them up to a platform? [Laughter.] We don't treat them any better than we treat white folks. [Cheers.] We treat them just as we treat the whites. Let me say I have never exerted any direct influence on this subject; the Christian feeling and good sense of my own parishioners have determined their line of action, and I have never yet known an instance in which a colored man was refused a seat, if he were properly dressed, well-behaved, and modestly asked for one. [Cheers.] The third question was, "Have you ever seen any colored people among your congregation, and would they be allowed to sit in any pew of your church, or intermingle with your white hearers?" I cannot say whether they would or would not be permitted to sit in it. If my people were like the men who wrote these questions, they would not be permitted to sit a moment there. That is not a mere jibe. I will tell you in a moment why I make that remark. But I have seen them not once, nor twice, nor 50, nor 500 times. Though we are not better than hundreds of other churches, having been led by acquiescence in those great truths preached in Plymouth Church—that a man is not what he is on account of title, nor education, nor wealth, but because God made him and loves him, and will redeem him with immortality and glory. That broad ground has led us to feel insensibly more and more that a man in the house of God is to be treated as we would treat that man on the threshold of the judgment day. [Applause.]

A SON OF THE DEVIL.

In the close of this traveler's letter, he says he could multiply instances to almost any extent, of brutality toward colored people in the North, and though his original Anti-Slavery principles were never eradicated, he came to the conclusion that the blacks were happier in the South in Slavery, than the free blacks in the North. There you have it. Ah! there never was a serpent yet that was taught to speak in human language, that first or last the sibilation did not come out. Whenever I see a man undertake to tell me any human creature, considered in the totality that makes up a man in his body and soul, in his relations to time and eternity, is a better man in Slavery than he is out of it, I say, "Thou son of the Devil, get thee behind me." [Great enthusiasm, the audience rising to cheer.] Let me say again, that the treatment in the North of the blacks has been bad; that we have inherited prejudices from the South; that we have been polluted by Slavery in every part and member and fibre of the body politic; but that the party now ascendant, throughout the North is that party which took root in a small minority, but has grown up against prejudice and wrong, until at last it has come into the ascendancy, and that Englishmen are asked now to strike at those who have been martyrs for the people, for the very prejudices which came from the men who are now in rebellion. [Loud cheers.] There is a great deal yet to be done. We don't appear before you as a salathe people; we are in the midst of struggles where all sorts of influences are in combination, and we have fought so far with complete success. All we ask is that, when our faces are as it were turned as if we were going toward Jerusalem, you don't stop us. [Continued cheering.]

THE NEW-YORK RIOTS.

And in respect to that riot which took place in New-York. I confess my conviction that it was nothing in the world but the sore made by a foreign blister on our body—the rioters were as a body unquestionably Irishmen. You shall not say that I am saying this to their prejudice, because these Irish laborers came to us poor and uneducated creatures, subject to the influence of men who were intelligent above them, and they have been assiduously taught by corrupt Americans, I am ashamed to say, that the emancipation of the slave would take away from them the market of labor, and bring the whole South-North—which is exactly the opposite of the truth, that it would take all the colored North South—but they have been stuffed, and under the most offensive forms, and for the purpose of making them mischievous, with these notions, and with the sting of the draft just about to be put on them. There was a wild, furious uprising of the Irish people. It was a very cruel and wicked act, but as cruel and wicked a thing was never done with so much excuse for the wicked actors in this. They were blind, ignorant, misled creatures, who thought they were fighting, not so much against the blacks as against the blacks for themselves. When Archbishop HUGHES was called upon to address them, the street before the Archiepiscopal residence was alive with the crowded thousands. His speech was reported, and he never intimated that he thought anybody else was engaged but the Irishmen, whom he was blaming in his very paternal and gentle way for doing such naughty things. [Cheers.] But what was the conduct on the other hand, of the citizens of New-York? Between $40,000 and $50,000 were subscribed to relieve the wants or those people in a few days, and a large Committee was appointed from the most respectable merchants—every one of them men who have been my opponents from the beginning, intensely Conservative, or what we call old Hunkerish—[laughter]—but who have had their eyes opened by this riot and plucked up noble and generous instincts—and a body of lawyers volunteered to receive and put in legal form the complaints of every colored man who had lost property, for, according to our law, the municipality is responsible for every cent of property damaged in a riot, and there have been from $145,000 to $150,000 involved in the complaints already made and making, and it has cost the colored people not one single cent. [Mr. HORNER asked, "Are we to understand that the practice of your own church is the universal practice in America?"] Oh no, Sir, but in regard to that you should recollect that many of our churches are filled with men who are the first merchants of New-York, or politicians, and that the black man's position is guided more by the fact that he has been the peculiar football handled between side and side, and that to treat him with public attention was to abandon a political party and seem to show confidence in the other side. In the churches of New-York—though I don't undertake to say it, because my circumstances prevent my knowing all the facts—my impression is there are many where the blacks would not be received except in a particular pew. But the tendency has now been established, and in every single week increasing, to receive them when they come reputably represented in the churches. Dr. MASON confirms my statement. [Cheers.]

Mr. BEECHER continued at some length to give a lucid exposition of the Constitution of the United States as related to the war, and went on as follows:

SLAVERY.

The Fugitive Slave Law is simply a law which we hold to be an outrage, but inoperative, as having no power beyond the year in which it was passed. It is just as dead now, and has been the last eight or nine years, as the snake's skin that was sloughed ten years ago. It is said we ought to have repealed it. When Congress came together they passed so many reformatory laws that it was thought seriously they should abolish this; but they said we are charged with coming together for revolutionary purposes and to destroy the local municipal power of the States, and we must not do anything in our national legislation that shall countenance the doctrine that we are revolutionizing State sovereignty. [A gentleman asked how the the great religious associations regarded the Anti-Slavery question.] There are two parties—one is very small and able, called Abolitionists; the other comprised all the rest of the North, and is called Anti-Slavery. The distinction is not one of doctrine, but of method. Mr. GARRISON and Mr. PHILLIPS said the North must save itself by disunion. The great body of those who hated Slavery said, "We cannot consent to that;" and I was among them, from first to last; and that paragraph in the newspapers which says I once said there would be no getting rid of Slavery under the Constitution is a total and absolute falsehood. [Cheers.] It was like burning a barn to get rid of the rats. [Great laughter.] We have always said the thing is bad enough, but not so bad but we can cure it by moral means; and I have said over and over again to Southern slavers, "You shall not go off; we will hold you in the bosom of liberty until you are dead." [Cheers.] Those who thought decisive measures too dangerous are called Anti-Slavery; those who were for immediate disruption were called Abolitionists. But now there is no distinction at all; and Mr. GARRISON has said in public that when he declared the Constitution involved Slavery, he never expected to see the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN. [Applause.] There is now one overwhelming majority in the North who say, "Since they have taken the sword, let Slavery perish by the sword;" and, then, there is a small party that lives in crevices and creeks where dirt breeds vermin—a small malignant party that are called "Peace Democrats," with that Catiline thrice-rotten Woon at the head of it, that the *Times* newspaper is accustomed to hold up as the exponent of American peace doctrine—whom I have dandled in the arms and praised by the lips of Christian men, who, if they could know his crimes and vices, and the ineffably Satanic wickedness of the man, would blow him from their parlors as you do Sepoys from the mouths of your cannon. [Great cheering.] In replying to subsequent questions, Mr. BEECHER said—You must recollect that in all stages it was the opinion of every man who founded the Constitution that Slavery was dying, and they did not feel as you and I would have felt, but said, "Ease it up in every way." Slavery was like some brigand brought into an Alpine convent, where no was given a room and a place to prepare to die in decently, and the old brigand did not die, but called in the Confederates, and ruled the very hospital where he was being nursed for a Christian burial. [Cheers.]

Mr. BEECHER's speech and answers to questions occupied more than two hours.

The meeting concluded with cheers for the Queen, Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. STOWE, and "Three cheers for the United States and their final prosperity."

An Appeal for Clothing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers are aware that the Children's Aid Society provide for large numbers of poor and homeless children. To send them off decently to the West, or to enable them to enter our Industrial Schools, they need common clothing, such as shoes, socks, coats and pants, frocks and underclothes. Without the articles we usually supply, numbers of poor little creatures will be exposed to the Winter's cold, or be prevented from being educated. *We have nothing now in our wardrobe.* Will not kind-hearted people in the country and City spare a little from their abundance, for these needy young children? If sewing-societies could make garments for our boys and girls, it would be a great help to us. We can use *the old clothes* of children to much advantage, and will always send for the bundles if the address be sent us. J. MACEY, Assistant Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Practical instructions in double entry, book-keeping and business affairs is imparted daily at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway, now over twenty years established. Separate rooms for private instruction in penmanship.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 80 Bowery, from the most celebrated manufacturers of England. Royal velvet and Brussels carpeting. Also, Lowell Company's three-ply; superfine and fine ingrain carpets. Also, a large assortment of hearth rugs, mats, table and piano covers, window shades, drugget four yards wide, and floor oil-cloths from three to eighteen feet wide, at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed as represented, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 80 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

One dollar's worth of full-size patterns in the Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*. A beautiful cloak, ladies' elegant braided double-breasted waist, a desirable sleeve, and two children's patterns. Ready Nov. 12. The most magnificent, interesting and valuable number, in every respect, yet issued.

[Advertisement.]

Last Sunday night a gentleman who lives on Henry-street, Brooklyn, was notified by his "Burglar Alarm Telegraph," that his Brilliants in the kitchen, dismissed their Sunday night company at 4 o'clock in the morning. Office No. 302 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"LOOK AT FIGURES."—Why is it that so many merchants fail? Answer—Because they are not adapted to the business. Were the "right men in the right place," selected on phrenological principles, success would and failure would be the rule. Read the *Phrenological Journal* for particulars; $1 50 a year, or 15 cents per number; sent by first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

On steamship *Adriatic*, from *Liverpool*.—J. ASP, E. Asp, Mesrs. Hunt, Yates, Brown, Thompson, Salt, Vail, Yates, Shea, Gates, Bergan, Oakford, True, Campbell, Dr. Cauldler, Rev. M. Freeman, Mr. Butler, Miss Williams, Mrs. and Miss Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, Th. Jackson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and two children, Capt. Hardy, Mr. Baily, Miss Ray, Miss O'Reilly, and one in the steerage.

SUNDAY, OCT. 25.

Gov. Island	6 24	Sun sets	4 47	Moon sets	8 [illegible]
Sandy Hook	7 10	Gov. Island	6 36	Hell Gate	9 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Ships Germania, Townsend, San Francisco. Merchant & Co.

Barks Paribanu, (Con.) Hansen, Valparaiso, Fabbier & Chauncey; Goethe, (Port.) ——, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun.

Brigs Advent, (Br.) Crow, Matanzas, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Kamak, Kenney, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Pacifico, (Prus.) Gaede, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rosicrucian, (Br.) Williams, Savanna la Mar, G. F. Bailey; Acadia, (Br.) Pratt, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners E. K. Dowling, Mann, Georgetown, Van Brunt & Slight; Addie, (Br.) Knight, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Red Rover, West, Portland, Thayer & Bayard; Sarah A. Thayer, Dukes, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Franklin, Allen, Pawtucket, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Deep River, Brinley, New-Haven, R. B. Beckett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fairhaven, Potter, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 8th inst., at 6 A. M., 30 miles E. N. E. from Barnegat, came in collision with the pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5, striking her on the port bow, causing her to sink in about half an hour. The pilots on board the Mary Taylor, and the crew, six in all, were rescued, and most of their effects saved.

Steamship Adriatic, (Br.) Nicholson, Liverpool Oct. 24, Galway 27th, via St. Johns, N. F., 4th inst., and Halifax 5th inst., with mdse. and 600 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundill, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Harriet Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lozier & Kirkpatrick.

Brig C. P. Tuttle, (of Hiramichi,) Cole, Jacmel 22 ds., with dyewood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. William Dunham, Augusta 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Recruit, Greenwood, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Henry Brown, Shelly, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Anita, Damon, Trey, Calais 8 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. Astrea, McFadden, Eastport 3 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Francis Allen, Lord, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Camilla, Bailey, Eastport 5 ds., with laths to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Venus, (Br.) Joyce, Parrsbo, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Chrysometer, Gilchrist, Calais, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Gardiner 4 ds., with potatoes to Davidson & Paxson.

Schr. Lake, McGinnis, Rockaport, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Unionn, Bryant, Bangor, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son.

Schr. Wreath, Randall, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Garland, Morton, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ann Leonard, Wayott, St. Andrews, N. B., 4 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Comet, (of Parsboro,) Coy, St. Jago de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage, split and lost sails, etc.

Schr. T. B. Brown, Crowell, Port Royal, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to Hinckley & Cobb.

Schr. Hazall, Bogert, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Esquimaux, Seiger, Digby for Pawtucket.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Briggs, Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Miner, Norwich.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Lee, Providence.

Schr. Trade Wind, Hill, Bath 4 ds., to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Lagoda, Cottrell, Providence.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelly, Fall River.

Schr. R. Wilson, Harvey, Providence.

Schr. J. O. Ireland, Chase, Fall River.

Sloop Hero, Raymond, Providence.

Sloop Pioneer, Fowler, Providence with mdse.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Brescen ship Magdalena, Heacke, from Bremen Oct. 8.

Brig Isabella Thompson, from Jacmel.

Miscellaneous.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 31.—The Hamburg bark Guinea, from New-York for Plymouth, with a cargo of wheat, has put in here with loss of foremast, main and mizzen topmasts, and leaking badly.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Arr. ship Seaman's Bride, from Cardiff; Br. bark Jessie Campbell, from Androssan.

HULL, Mass., Nov. 10.—Below, ship Seaman's Bride, from Cardiff.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 7.—Arr. brig Manlius, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore; schrs S. B. Stebbins, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Wm. H. Phelps, Philadelphia for Boston; Dr. Rogers and Argenoria, Rondout for Boston; Convert, Elizabethport for Boston; Union, Chesnant, for Newburyport; R. G. Porter, Philadelphia for Danversport; F. G. Smith, Philadelphia for Manchester; T. R. Hammond, New-York for Eastport; Juliet, Boston for Hartford; L. & M. Reed, do. for Philadelphia; Christopher Lesser, Salem for Philadelphia.

Bld. schr. Ida L. Howard, S. D. Hart, and James Satterthwaite.

9th.—Arr. brig Billow, Rondout for Boston; Executive, New-York for Boston; schrs. R. G. Knight, Rondout, N. York for Boston; J. Mansfield, H. W. Godfrey, and Sea Gull, Philadelphia for Boston; Flora A. Sawyer, Philadelphia for Portsmouth; Nelly Porter, Philadelphia for Danversport; Nicola, Philadelphia for Salisbury; Etta G. Rogg, Wellfleet for Tangier.

Bld. brig Orion, Adams, Hamilton; schrs. Chronometer, (having stopped leak,) Witch Queen, Tyrone, S. C. Knight, Maracaibo, and others.

9th—Arr. brigs Martha Washington, Leland, Matanzas 19th ult., for Boston; Tornado, Washington, D. C., Trenton, Philadelphia for Boston; Hudson, Lady Washington, New-York for St. John, N. B.; John Pierce, Georgetown; schrs. Viola, Philadelphia for Boston; H. W. Wellington, Rondout for Boston; Miniola, Fulton, Tilt, New-York for Eastport; H. S. Boynton, Sullivan for New-Bedford.

Returned on account of head wind, brigs Orion, Adams; schrs. G. E. Prescott, James Power, Maracaibo, Tyrone, Arabibico and Agenoria.

Nothing sailed.

8 A. M.—Wind, N. N. W.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel Oct. 16, brig Isabella, Thompson, for New-York next day.

At St. Jago de Cuba Oct. 18, brig Swanshaw, for Baltimore in 2 days.

[VIA ADRIATIC.]

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

GALWAY, Oct. 27.

Arrived at Kingstown—Oct. 26, Prussian bark Asia, from New-York for Dublin.

Arrived at Queenstown—Oct. 26, Balmoral, from Glasgow for San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS,
No. 335 Broadway.

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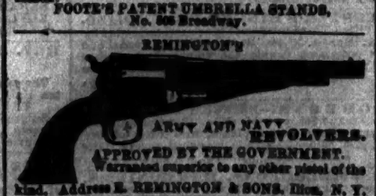

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THURSDAY, the 12th inst.,
will be sold at the late residence of Rev. C. Whitehead, corner of 126th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, a large variety of furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, stoves, cooking utensils, crockery, beehives, and one hive of bees, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Terms cash.

Hudson River train leaves Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., and stages half-hourly from 59th-st. and 6th-av.

Furniture can be examined the day before the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., private library of about 250 volumes of standard works on literature, belles lettres, history, science, fine arts, theology, poetry, &c., &c., among which are the works Shakespeare, Byron, Walter Scott, Bulwer, Dickens, Hume, Cooper, Wordsworth, Goldsmith, Moore, Butler, Hemans, &c., &c. Also, at 2 o'clock, a large and valuable law library, unusually rich in common law and chancery reports, rare Southern reports, &c., &c., being the library of an eminent New-York practitioner, deceased.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress and to do fine washing; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 206 West 38th-st., first floor.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many movists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 516 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

EAGLE MILLS.
TABER & PLACE,
Successors to
WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS
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ALSO, THE CELEBRATED
RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.
OFFICE, No. 84 FRONT-ST.

ROMAN SCARFS
FOR
LADIES & GENTS

3,600 DOZ. PURE ROMAN SCARFS,
Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.

These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.

They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.

The whole lot will be retailed at

WHOLESALE PRICES!

1,000 doz. at $1 50 each; 2,000 doz. at $2 each. A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the above amount and six cents for postage. S. W. R. WARD,
No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELLED WHITE,
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.

To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each, sent by post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 12.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Union.

S. W. R. WARD, Sole Agent for U.S., 267 B'way, N.Y.

FRENCH FLANNEL
OVER SHIRTS.

The largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each; all cut one yard long.

A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be enclosed.—38 cents for each Shirt. Send the size of your neck.

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
$2, $2 25, and $2 50.
SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ALSO,
FINE WHITE SHIRTS
MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

S. W. R. WARD, from London,
No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies' and Misses' fine Mink and Fancy Furs, Cloaks, Sacs, Gauntlets and Collars, Polar Bear, Hudson Bay, Wolf, Buffalo, and Fancy Robes at manufacturers' prices.
BURKE (successor to Watkins),
No. 216 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

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FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushings of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Faintly, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "dreadful diseases," "INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!" Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Death by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK.

For those Suffering from Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions, from whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE,

It will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,
Will give you
STRONG HEALTHY NERVES,
Will give you
BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
and will enable you to
SLEEP WELL.
A trial will convince the most
SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and efficacious known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.